INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XXI NO 132 | BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1933 | TWELVE PAGES

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

Out Of The Gloaming.

Lord Snowden charitably suggested that Mr. MacDonald's case should be looked into, since he exposes his ignorance and incapacity every time he opens his mouth. Since that is the distinguishing qualification of most politicians, why should British Premiers be exempt?

* * * *

In this connection our suggestion, that Anglo-India should continue its researches and find out the requisite virtues in the Governor-designate, has been at once taken up at Bori Bunder, with astonishing results.

* * * *

His long Parliamentary experience of two years and his novitiate for one year at the feet of Sir Samuel Hoare—are his two outstanding qualities, if we omit the supreme qualification that he is quite ignorant of India.

* * * *

Otherwise his record is blank. But the search is going on and may meet with more success in the future. In these days of depression, the future is the only thing we can look to with any hope.

* * * *

"His conversation with the landowners convinced him that they provided a reservoir of sond commonsense and leadership" said Lord Brabourne in the Lords on the White Paper. We have always thought that their sense was a bit watery.

* * * *

If they conceded Federation, added Lord Brabourne on the same occasion, it would bring in the Princes and their Ministers and it would bring to their senses "that large body of politicians who had drifted towards Congress as the only people likely to bring them to the goal they desired. And above all it would bring in the masses." It might indeed bring them in,—in an overwhelming deluge.

* * * *

Now that "All Branches of the European Association, after careful consideration" have approved of the White Paper constitution and considered it "satisfactory" despite Churchill and Lloyd who think it is "grimcrack" constitution,—Indians may ease their conscience by rejecting it.

* * * *

The European Association is nothing if not practical. Among the excellent reasons for joining it one is that it is the "duty of Europeans who have enjoyed political rights in their own country for generations to set a high example of civic responsibility in India."

* * * *

As a first step they are asked to send in their ten-rupee notes! That's put the lid on it!

* * * *

"POOR WRESTLING IN BOMBAY"

"(By Our Wrestling Correspondent)"

—"Times of India."

They take him out of cold storage every two or three years, when the topic comes up. Rather an expensive luxury we should say.

* * * *

Sudden emergence into the May heat, seems to have had a rather prickly effect on the expert, who declares that the wrestlers knew nothing of the science of the sport, denounces all the arrangements as damned rotten, and the wrestlers as worse than third-rate.

* * * *

Dear, dear! Why didn't they ask him to referee.

* * * *

"Never once during the whole evening did I see a decent attempt to apply the half-nelson, hammer-lock or a crutch hold and as for a cross-buttock and toe-hold the men apparently had never heard of them."

No boy, you won't see these things in India. But somehow when these unscientific Indian wrestlers go West, they manage to hold all the Western champions.

* * * *

The Lion of the Punjab visited 'The Chronicle' Office yesterday to pay his respects to our Wrestling Correspondent, who was just being returned to the refrigerator. On leaving he asked the way to Bori Bunder. We haven't heard the result.

* * * *

BOMBAY CITY PASSES A DULL "CRIME WEEK"

—"Evening News."

Well now, aint, that *too* bad? Look lively boys! Get a move on!

* * * *

But what can you expect but dullness when a policeman can't reconstruct a crime from a paper bag of ashes.

* * * *

At Boiwada, when a mild South Indian handled it in, they thought, at first that it was flour. Then they made the discovery of the truth, and they quietly let the man go. Gosh, what a missed opportunity!

* * * *

Anyway, it would make a fine opening chapter for a Detective "Thriller"—"The Ashes in the Bag" or "The Bag of Ashes", whichever sounds better—for obviously somebody has murdered his worst enemy—perhaps his mother-in-law—cremated the body and deposited the ashes in the street in a bag.

* * * *

Mr. Henpeck: "My wife has disappeared—a fortnight ago."

Police Sergeant: "Why didn't you notify us before?"

"I couldn't believe it. I thought I was dreaming."

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S PEACE MOVE

NO PEACE WITHOUT JAIL DELIVERY

Settlement Prospects Depend Upon Govt. Gesture

DOMINEERING SPIRIT MUST GO, SAYS SARDUL SINGH

LAHORE, June 5.

That there can be no change in the present political situation if the Viceroy and Sir Samuel Hoare continued their present policy, is the opinion expressed by Sardar Sardul Singh, in a statement issued to-day on the likelihood of peace in the country.

The Sardar, an original member of the Working Committee, was released last Monday on the expiry of 18 months imprisonment.

He says that he does not see any hopes of an early peace, as things are at present. Although political agitation seems to have subsided, he thinks that there is discontent raging under the placid surface.

He adds that the Conservative Party and its spokesmen have shattered the hopes which the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931 had created of the ideal of India and England working together for the common good.

Before the Civil Disobedience could be called off permanently it should be made sure that the domineering spirit had departed from those who now control the destinies of India and England.

Concluding, he says that Congressmen could not think of peace with their leaders still in prison.—A. P.

OWNERS ACCEPT STRIKER'S TERMS

Chalisgaon Mill Deadlock Ends

CHALISAGAON, June 5

A correspondent wiring from Chalisagaon says that the Chalisagaon mill strike has ended happily.

All strikers resumed work today with no cut in wages and "dear allowance." The mill authorities accepted the terms of the strikers.

On the whole the situation has been eased by the efforts of the Peace Committee.—A. P.

NO OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Mahatma Maintains Progress: Restrictions On Interviews

POONA, June 5

Dr. Phatak of Poona, the only medical man to call at Parnakuti to-day, stated that Mahatma Gandhi is progressing well.

There was no official bulletin regarding Gandhiji's health, but pressmen were informed that the Mahatma was continuing his slow progress towards recovery. His weight this morning was 88 1/2. It is believed his weight reported as 89 1/4 on Saturday evening was due to an error in the weighing machine.

Gandhiji continues his diet of diluted goat's milk, fruits and vegetables. It is stated that nothing has been decided regarding Mahatma Gandhi's future programme, the Mahatma himself not having applied his mind so far to this subject.

In the meantime, the rigorous restrictions regarding interviews continue, and only his nearest and dearest are being allowed to see him.—A. P.

WORLD MUSLIM CONGRESS

Branch Formed At Karachi

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 5.

A branch of the General Muslim Congress of the world has been established at Karachi with Seth Ghulam Ali Chagla as President and a strong Executive Committee consisting of Sheikh Abdul Majid, M.L.C., President, Central Khilafat Committee ann Haji Abdullah Haroon, M.L.A.

The new organisation will promote and safeguard Muslim interests and keep in touch with the entire Muslim world through the Muslim Congress of Palestine.

Mr. B. G. Horniman presenting cups to the winners at the Matunga sports meeting on Sunday morning.

Ganda Singh pins Isher Singh down to the mat in 11 mins. 55 seconds.

MATTERN BEATS ALL

Trans-Atlantic Flier Establishes New Record

DESPITE BAD WEATHER

His Girl Friends Engrave Their Names On Wings Of His Machine

(Special Cable)

MOSCOW, June 5.

Mr. James Mattern, the trans-Atlantic flyer who was reported to be missing arrived at 2-5 p.m. B. S. T., 28 hours and 45 minutes after leaving New York, and three hours ahead of the previous record.

During the Trans-Atlantic flight, he encountered bad weather, which threw him far out of his projected course. He thought he was landing off the coast of Scotland, when he made his first descent on the beach of the Islet of Jomfruling, South of Norway, at 10-15 on Sunday morning.

First information of this was received at Oslo after a long delay in a message from the light-house-keeper.

Mr. Mattern was extremely tired on arrival. He had eaten nothing but oranges since leaving America. After repairing the small injury to the machine at Jomfruling, he went to bed and then flew to Teler Military Aerodrome fifteen miles from Oslo, whence he left after a short stay for Moscow. The next destination is Irkutsk.

The wings of his machine are completely covered with the names of his girl admirers at Jomfruling.

Mr. Mattern's flight from Oslo took 7 hours and 15 minutes.

On alighting from the machine, the Soviet airmen who were awaiting him for several hours picked him up and threw him in air as a mark of signal honour.

Mr. Mattern said he was "feeling pretty good." He explained he landed in Norway partly because he wanted ice to thaw off the wings of his machine, and partly because he was extremely tired.

(Earlier message appears in last page)

STOP PRESS

LARWOOD TO RETIRE?

LONDON, June 5

Larwood writing in his book "Bodyline" published to-day says that he will retire from First Class Cricket when contracts expire, if fast leg theory bowling is stopped or county captains agree to ban it.—Reuter.

VISUVIUS IN ACTION

NAPLES, June 5.

At noon, lava began pouring into the Valley of Inferno in the direction of Terzigno village. Unless the flow which is now much slower ceases before long, there will be small hope for Terzigno.—Reuter.

AMY-JIMMY FLIGHT POSTPONED

LONDON, June 5.

The Flight of Mr. and Mrs. Mollison has been deferred, pending more favourable weather conditions.—Reuter.

SEVEN ELECTROCUTED.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERNE, June 5.

Seven persons are reported to have been electrocuted in Levantine Valley and two others seriously injured. They were lowering logs down hillside by means of cable when the latter came into contact with a high tension line.

SURREY GIRL WINS FRENCH CHAMPIONSHIP

Ignored By Britishers She Makes History In Paris Like Veteran

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, June 5.

Peggy Scriven, a 20-year old Surrey girl, made Tennis history by winning the French Championship beating Madame Mathieu Frances a leading player 6/2 4/6 6/4.

The remarkable fact is that Miss Scriven was ignored by the British selectors, and she went to Paris on her own initiative and paid her own expenses.

The official team went home without waiting to see her play. Miss Scriven was not in the least bit nervous, but fought like a veteran, her tactics alternating between deep corner driving and short angled balls, breaking down the French woman's forcing drives.

Crawford, the Australian champion, beat Cochet, holder of the title, 8/6 6/1 6/3 in men's singles final.

Not since 1891 has a foreigner won the title. Crawford was consistently brilliant.

Move To End Political Deadlock

Malaviya, Chintamani And Poet To Petition Premier To Release Politicals

CALCUTTA, June 5.

It is understood that efforts are being made by Indian liber-ls to approach British and Indian Governments in an effort to secure the release of political prisoners with a view to the suspension of Civil Disobedience so as to create a favourable atmosphere for the inauguration of the new reforms.

It is reportede that Pundit Malaviya and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani are taking initiative in the matter and signatures are being sought for a petition which has been drafted and approved by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

When the petition is ready it will be addressed to the British Premier. It is not yet possible to state whether business magnates have signed the petition, but it is believed that Sir R. N. Mukherji has been approached.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.——The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Services of an expert having thorough practical knowledge of Woollen Cloth Finishing Machinery. Apply with copies of testimonials stating lowest salary acceptable to The Shaikh Gulam Sadik Woollen Mills, Grant Trunk Road, Amritsar. (624).

Wanted Canvassers in every village, Town and district, pay up to Rs. 100. besides commission a month. Apply with stamped addressed envelope to Sanjivni Works, Kapurthala (Punjab). (625)

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

The Victoria Homoeopathic College, 144, Girgaon Back Road, near China Baug, Bombay, two years' course, convenient evening classes, non-Matriculates will be admitted after their test examination. Special arrangement for Lady-students. Successful students will be granted with the diploma of College. For prospectus and application form, apply to the Principal. (618).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Teachers' Training Institute (recognised by Director of Public Instructions) begins revision course for July S.T.C. Examination on the 7th and the fresh classes for 1934 on the 22nd June. Apply personally: J. Antony, B.A., B.T., St. Sebastian High School, Burrows Lane, Girgaum Road. (617).

61. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Rs. 5 only. Golden Chance. New Harmonium for Rs. 30. Please remit Rs. 5 at once with names of 5 persons and addresses who are prepared to get urgently new Harmonium accordingly F. O. R. nearest station. New Harmonium Agency, Ferozepore City. (584)

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Juboulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwallor, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Never Miss Opportunity! Get our cent per cent. to-day's certain forecast and be wealthy. Fee nominal. Apply sharp. Time: 8 to 9 P.M. Real Cotton Corporation, 493, Mistry Building, 1st Floor, opp. Edward Cinema, Kalbadevi. (630).

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

General Cotton Reporters:—Customers are warned that they should see whether the local papers except "Evening News," publish advertisements of Cotton Reporters true or wrong. "Evening News" is the only real paper, it does not accept advertisements without proof. Some local papers have indicated 'Choubling' in their papers which was wrong in the case of one cotton reporter. Our three expectations 920, 918 and 901 of last Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday has beaten a successful record in the Cotton Reporter's world. Cent per cent. guarantee. Fees Rs. 10 Master Building Bazar Gate Street Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 26376. Office hours 5 to 8 P.M. (623).

For American Forecast Mr. Herbet's Message. Price Rs. 10. Weekly Rs. 60. You can earn Rs. 100. Weekly M. A. Javeri, 3, Golpitha Ahmed Bldg., 1st Floor, Bombay No. 4. (619).

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted non-Matrics to join the Civil Engineering Classes Ahmedabad. Apply for prospectus with one anna stamp to the Principal, the Gujerat Engineering Institute, C/o Pathak & Co., Raikhad, Ahmedabad. (631).

Wanted—To know that the Civil Engineering College, Lucknow trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. Next session commences from July for Sub-Overseer, Overseer & Sub-Engineering classes. For free prospectus apply to the Principal. (527).

121. DAILY WANTS.

"Sharpo" Chemical liquid Safety Blade Sharpener. Send seven annas. Hindustan Engineering Co. Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay (629).

116. CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Dispensary with Furniture for Sale. Apply to Box No. 632, "Bombay Chronicle."

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Navgrahi—The most efficient and powerful Talisman. Banishes the evil influences of Planets and brings Health, Happiness and Fortune. Success guaranteed Rs. 3-3-0 only. S. S. Sarma, Sripati Nilayam, Tirupati. (571)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch Per Insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Public Notice

NOTICE

I, the undersigned CHANDURA LAXMICHAND GUNCHAND, do hereby inform the public that I have been living separately from my brothers, Ramchand, Jaychand and Valchand and maintain myself out of my own independent business. I am, therefore, not responsible for any money dealings or transactions of my said brothers with any body treating me as joint and undivided with them. The public are also warned that if in future they deal with my said brothers, they will do so at their own responsibility and I will not be liable to them in any manner whatsoever.

Bombay dated this 1st day of June, 1933.

(Sd.) CHANDURA LAXMICHAND GUNCHAND.
6775

NOTICE

Messrs. SHAH AND COMPANY, Chemists and Druggists of Princess Street, Bombay have ceased to be our Local Agents from the 1st of June, 1933. Our customers are therefore requested to approach us direct for their supplies

N. POWELL & CO. LTD.,
Bombay, 4.

Legal Notices

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE MARWADI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LTD.

The MARWADI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LTD. ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition was on the 31st day of March, 1933, presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, held on the 18th day of December, 1932, and subsequently confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 15th day of January, 1933, and which resolution runs as follows:—

"That the following be and are hereby added to the objects clause of the memorandum of association of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, Limited, Bombay.

M(1) To secure, wherever possible, organised and/or concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of members including "regulating conditions of employment of industrial labour" in various industries represented by the members of the Chamber.

M(2) To nominate delegates and advisers, etc., to represent the employers of India at the annual International Labour Conference of the League of Nations.

M(3) To take up consider and formulate ideas on the subjects which are on the Agenda of each International Labour Conference.

M(4) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting supporting or opposing recommendations of International Labour Conference."

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Sitting Judge hearing Company matters in Chambers on the 23rd day of June, 1933 and any person interested in the said Company, whether as creditor or otherwise, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or his Attorney or counsel, for the purpose and a copy of the said petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on payment of the usual charges for the same.

Dated this 5th day of June, 1933.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Solicitors for the Company.
6780

Public Notice

IN THE MATTER OF THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPG. & MFG. CO. LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

At the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company, duly convened and held at the Registered Office of the Company on the 30th day of May, 1933, the following Resolution was duly passed:—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly the Company be wound up voluntarily."

(Sd.) JEHANGIR B. PETIT.
Chairman.
6779

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. THEODOMIRO FRANCISCO VIEGAS of Bombay, has agreed to sell to my client Mr. PRANLAL PARAMANANDDAS, the piece of land, admeasuring 1,000 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Final Plot Number 77 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Vile-Parle, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate, in the said piece of land by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, mortgage, maintenance, partnership, possession, sale, share, trust, wahiwat, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, advocate for the Purchaser, at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri in the Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1933.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.
6778

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO.

Tel. No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAZAGAON, MATAR PAKHDY WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Ranchhoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Umbelina D'Souza, widow of Leandro Francisco D'Souza widow of Leandro Francisco D'Souza deceased the sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said Leandro Francisco D'Souza, the Mortgagor pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 24th October, 1930 made between the Mortgagee of the one part and the Mortgagor of the 2nd part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1933, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

ALL those two pieces of Fazandari land situate at Matharpacady outside the Fort, forming part of a larger piece of land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 439 and 438, Mazagaon Division, together with the messuage and dwelling houses standing thereon and one of such piece of land containing by admeasurement 270 square yards and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'E' Ward No. 5935; Street No. 55 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North, South and West by a public passage and on or towards the East by the second of such piece of land containing by admeasurement 171 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'E' Ward No. 5.936 and Street No. 56 and bounded on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the East by the property of the late Daigo Misquitta and now of Felix Cabral, on or towards the West by the said first piece of land hereinbefore described and on or towards the South by the property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 440.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Ranchhoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office No. Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

The CARLTON

Daily at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
Thursday Matinee at 4 P. M.

AT THE HEIGHT OF HER GLORY!

GRETA GARBO
IN
"AS YOU DESIRE ME"
with ERIC VON STROHEIM
Also LAUREL-HARDY
in "THE CHIMP"

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	T	Arrive	Leave
Hakozaki Maru xGinyo	10,500	..	@ 12 June
Maru *Genoa	9,000	1 June	13 June
Maru Hakusan	6785.	17 June.	2 July.
Maru *Tottori	10,590	..	@ 10 July
Maru Haruna	5973.	30 June	13 July
Maru *Bengal	10,500	..	@ 25 July
Maru Katori	5396	18 July	2 August
Maru	10000	.....	@8 August

*Limited passengers Japanese food.
x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kashima Maru	10,000	8 June	26 June
Yasukuni Maru	12,000	19 June	6 July

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Tatsuta Maru	17,000	21 June	..
Asama Maru	17,000	5 July	..

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

Heian Maru	11,600	24 June	..
Hikawa Maru	11,600	17 July	..

Subject to alteration without notice.

For particulars re Freight and Passage please apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road
Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279;
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 53 BALES JALNA COTTON.

Messrs. Menesse & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 8th June 1933 at 1-45 p. m. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree near the Cotton Exchange room by order of the Insurance office concerned the above mentioned slightly damaged Cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
JUNE 5.

Fusijama, Celio de Ceyod, Triese.
Atlas Maru, Kanagar, Karachi.
Jehangir, Keir, Jeddah via Karachi.
Birk, Ellingson, Rangoon.
Gandara, Hemmings, Akyab.
Ahmedi, Suleman, Cochin.

DEPARTURE.
JUNE 5.

Elysia, Henderson, Karachi.
Fusijama, Celio de Ceyod, Kobe.

LOADING.
JUNE 5.

Steamer Birk for Rangoon.
Steamer Ranee for Rangoon.
Steamer Jehangir for Jeddah.

ARRIVALS OF PILGRIMS.

S S Jehangir:—The T M Coy's steamer Jehangir, arrived in harbour on Monday from Jeddah via Karachi, with a general cargo and 454 pilgrims.

S S Birk:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Birk, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Gandara:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Gandara, arrived in harbour on Monday from Akyab with a general cargo and rice.

S S Fusijama:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Fusijama arrived in harbour on Monday from Trieste, with a general cargo and 5 passengers and hence she sailed for Kobe on the same day.

S S Atlas Maru:—The O S K steamer Atlas Maru arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Ahmedi:—The Eastern S N Coy's steamer Ahmedi, arrived in harbour on Monday from Cochin, with a general cargo.

S S Elysia:—The Graham T C.'s steamer Elysia, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, June 5.

S S Elysia for Liverpool 18 bales wool raw, V Oomersey; 46 bales cotton thread waste, S T Kamlal & Co.

S S Werdenfels for Hamburg:—4978 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosein & Sons.

For Rotterdam:—628 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosein & Sons.

S S Birkenfels for Bremen:—220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg:—56 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Coringuano for Venice:—110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Trieste:—110 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.

S S Alipore for Kobe.—300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Yokohama:—50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Gingo Maru for Shanghai.—2000 bales cotton raw, K Devch &Co.; 1100 bales cotton raw, O Sulemand & Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe.—237 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 2000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Atlas Maru Kobe:—40 bags sandal wood, S Nowroji & Co. 200 bales cotton raw, M Suleman & Co.; 627 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw N Manilal & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, K Poonja & Co.; 985 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, B Suleman & Co.; 982 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, June 5.

S S Jalavihar, Agents, S S N Co. from Moulmein.—61086 bags rice; 2440 bags paddy; 105 bags beans; 100 bags brans; 100 bags betelnuts.

From Rangoon:—8411 bags rice.

From Cochin:—450 tins cocoanut oil; 194 bags ginger; 120 bags pepper; 1716 bundles coir yarn.

S S Narkunda, Agents, M M & Co., from Sydney:—20 cases fruits; 52 cases tallow; 170 cases provision; 39 box butter.

From Melbourne:—20 cases milk powder; 100 cases flour; 12 cases butter; 55 bales wool; 1725 cases milk maid milk; 95 cases dripping; 50 cases fruits.

From Christ Church:—19 cks. tallow.

From Adelaide:—36 cks. tallow; 50 cases groceries; 70 cases fruit; 50 cases currants.

From Colombo:—23 bales wool.

S S Akbar, Agents, T Morrisson & Co. from Calcutta:—5637 tons; Bengal coal.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Atlas Maru	24th May	8th June
Shunko ,,	9th June	17th ,,
Altai ,,	11th ,,	24th ,,
Alaska ,,	23rd ,,	8th July
Hague ,,	9th July	22nd ,,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD (Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building Hornby Road Bombay
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

INDORE SHARE MARKET

Indore, June 4.

(Messrs. GANGADHAR WAMAN & CO.):—

P.N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills	43
Indore-Malwa United Mills Ltd.	364
Hukumchand Mills Ltd.	221
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. Ordy.	156
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. Pref.	112
Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd.	94
Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd.	10
Rajkumar Mills Ltd.	23
Navayouga Mills Ltd.	5
Binod Mills Ltd.	129-12
Bhagarath Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.	10
Hukumchand Jult Ltd.	19
Bank of Indore, Ltd.	18

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Market Steady On Up-Country Buying

Bombay, June 5.

Business commenced in Linseed somewhat late to-day at noon linseed Sepember opened at Rs. 6|10|3 and improved to Rs. 6|10|9 on up-country buying but later declined again on Bazar buying. Wheat prices were steady and moved within half-anna range. The rates at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed September	6	11	0
Wheat September	5	0	6
Tejimandi Linseed	0	11	6
Tejimandi Wheat	0	7	3

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD
Cotton Exchange, Sewree,
June 5.

ROOM RATES.

No. 1 F.G. M.G. Bengal 170 December/January 1934.

No. 1 F.G. M.G. Bengal 164 July 1933.

No. 2 F.G. M.G. Br oach 230 April/May 1934.

No. 2 F.G. M.G. Broach 216 July-August 1933.

3 Fine M.G. Oomra 206 December/January 1934.

3 Fine M.G. Oomra 204 July 1933.

12 RUBBER STAMPS

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133, Canning Street, CALCUTTA.

REMEMBER NEXT SATURDAY

Your Old and Popular Cinema RE-OPENS in NEW GARB, thoroughly renovated with up-to-date seating arrangements and other conveniences.

EDDIE CANTOR

the ace comedian and singer in United Artists Super Musical Comedy

A KID FROM SPAIN

Gorgeous Hollywood beauties in exquisite dances and novel turns, thrilling bull-fighting scenes

NEXT WEEK at

WELLINGTON TALKIES

DHOBI TALAO

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NEW YORK DECLINED ON HEAVY LIQUIDATION

Opposition To Acreage Reduction Programme

LIKELY TO REACT FURTHER

Bombay, June 5.

During the short session on Saturday the New York cotton market displayed some activity at the early stage, but as reactionary tendencies developed later prices of cotton gave way and a sharp decline could not be avoided despite the support of Trade and Foreign buying. Traders appear to have ignored the existing bullish factors for the present and the buying tendency is somewhat cooled down on account of the absence of any announcement on the part of the Government on the acreage reduction. But it is firmly believed that the Government will ake definite measures forthwith to effect the adequate reduction. Definite procedure to be adopted is expected to be published by the middle of the week.

The American cotton market maintained a fairly steady at the early part of its session on Saturday when trading in July contract commenced at 9.22 three points high. Some buying operations on the part of FoFreign Houses enabled the market to rule active for a time. But this was only transient and prices soon adopted a declining tendency on the appearance of selling on reaction theory. The existing bullish factors were discarded by the market and traders were less inclined to buy due to absence of any announcement from the Government on the acreage reduction. Wall Street exposed considerable weakness owing to the above and this hastened the downward trend of the cotton market. Besides, heavy liquidation also appeared at this stage induced by reports of favourable weather and better crop progress. Heavy selling by Southern Houses were also experienced due to absence of any fresh bullish element. On the joint pressure of these ill factors prices suffered a decline of about 20 points. However a strong undertone is still to be seen and prices are expected to advance further following the declaration of the Acreage reduction plan. Finally, the market closed at a decline of 18 points July contract standing at 9.01—18. The spot market also lost nearly 15 points and was finally quoted at 9.10—15.

Receipts at all U.S. Ports amounted to 8.000 bales and Exports 10,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS.

Considerable weakness was exhibited by the New Orleans market during its session on Saturday. July and October contracts closed at 8.96—20 and 9.22—18. The spot finished at 8.96—19.

Liverpool Market remained closed on Saturday the 3rd inst.

ALEXANDRIA.

Prices of Cotton maintained a very steady level in the Alexandrian market on Saturday. Sakel July and Upper June closed at 15.43 plus 04 and 13.24 plus 02.

TELEGRAPHIC ADVICES

The following Cable Advices have been received by the undermentioned Firms from their Foreign Friends:—

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS

Liverpool: — 2/6/33. Between midnight and daylight no precipitation. Boll-weevil activity has begun in Mississippi: cool night. Hesitating pending to-morrow's Washington Meeting regarding acreage reduction.

Liverpool:—3/6/33. Goods less active; weather is favourable; easier stocks.

MESSRS. CHUNILAL MEHTA & CO.

New York:—Market reactionary with Stocks Consider technical.

New York:—Bullish factors appear discounted for time being. Expect better buying opportunities.

New York:—Washington statement indicates advancing prices causing increasing difficulty secure adequate curtailment acreage. Advise caution longside pending new bullish incentive.

MESSRS. LANGLEY & CO.

Liverpool:—War Debts believe maximum we will pay June is small token payment if anything Recently our Exchange fund bought dollars but now stopped. Speculators remaining long over Holidays fearing some bullish pronouncement America while we are closed.

MARKET OPINION

On Saturday New York was easier in absence of any definite news regarding Government's decision on acreage reduction. It is also reported that Government intends to take immediate action for the necessary reduction and should there be any hesitancy on the part of farmers. It is stated Government will use the emergency powers under the Farm Relief Bill. A definite announcement by the Government is expected about Wednesday and we advise purchases on the present setback. Most of the cables from America suggest Government intention is to restore prices to around 12 cents and Silver about 50 cents and we do not doubt their ability to accomplish this in view of President Roosevelt's aggressive leadership. (Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

Messrs Sapurchand Prithiraj have received the following cables from their Foreign Friends under yesterday's date:—

New York:—Technical reaction with other markets.

Rumours circulating administration oppose higher prices Bulls liquidating.

Sentiment unsettled owing to conflicting reports acreage control; likely to react further.

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

Bombay—New York:—Broach J./August (expected)—New York July closing Rs. 34-3/4 at 4.00-7/8 Cross Rate.

BOMBAY SILVER

Tone Steady

Bombay, June 5.

The Bombay Silver market ruled quiet but steady this morning. The Jeth Vayda opened at Rs. 57-4-0 and hovered around this level during noon time. Business was small. However the undertone was better.

London Silver closed on Saturday with tone was better.

day at 19-1|16 showing a rise of 3|16d. The New York Silver ready advanced by 3|4 cent to 35-5|8 cents and July future showed a rise of 15 points to 35.95. The Shanghai T.T. on London quoted at 1.3-1'8.

During the later part of the session prices were stationary. The fluctuations were very narrow. The rates at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver Ready	58	2	0
Jeth Settlement	58	2	0
Ashad Settlement	58	10	0
Tejimandi Settlement ...	0	9	0
Tejimandi Ashad	2	6	0

GOLD PRICES

A Quiet Market

Bombay, June 5.

Gold prices in Bombay were quiet and fluctuations were very narrow. Jeth Vayda opened at Rs. 30-4-0 and later declined to Rs. 30-3-9. Small lots changed hands this afternoon.

Gold prices in London quoted at £6-2-4 i.e. £0-0-1 down. The Sterling-Dollar Rate closed at 4.00-7|8 in London and New York respectively. London-Paris Exchange closed at 85.96 showing a rise of 6 points.

Thereafter it is reported that Banks were buyers and hence prices advanced a little in the later part of the session. The rates at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

	Rs.	a.
Ready	30	4 3
Jeth	30	4 3
Asadh	30	4 3
Jeth Tejimandi	0	4 0
Asadh Tejimandi	0	11 0
Sovereign Ready	19	9 0

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED

Bombay, June 5.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of May 1933 was:—

Pig Iron 52,200 tons.
Steel Ingots 50,250 tons.
Finished Steel 41,400 tons.

Bombay Cotton

Liquidation Continues

Bombay, June 5.

In consequence of a decline of 18 to 26 points in American cotton futures our local cotton market opened somewhat easy. Transactions in Broach July Vayda took place at Rs. 216,8 at the beginning. But prices soon firmed on general buying, Broach touching at Rs. 217,8. But later on selling predominated and prices commenced to move down, Broach July declining to Rs. 215|12. The tone was easy at noon.

The decline proceeded still further and the Broach July-Aug. rate touched the lowest for the day at Rs. 215,-. From this level, however, the bulls came forward to support the market and the selling pressure diminished. In truth, though some doubts have been expressed about the practicability of the cotton reduction plan, the general tenor of American advices suggest that the Government there is determined to carry it out anyhow. The Broach July|Aug. rate after touching Rs. 215|12 finally closed at Rs. 215|8. The final rates at 5-30 p.m. were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach July|Aug.	215	8	0
Broach Apl|May 1934 ..	229	4	0
Oomra July	203	0	0
Oomra Dec.|Jan.	204	12	0
Bengal July	164	0	0
Bengal Dec.|Jan.	171	4	0
Tejimandi Broach July	14	8	0
Tejimandi Broach A.|M.	45	0	0

SPOT RATES.

	Extra Superfine.	Superfine.	Fine.	Fy-Good	Good.
M.G.:—					
Bengal (U.P.)					
No. 1		176	172	168	164
Punjab ...		172	169	166	163
Rajputana ...		173	170	167	164
Broach No. 2		221	219	217	215
Punjab-American		229	227	225	223
Kadi-Vermagaum		218	216	214	212
Dholleras ...		216	214	212	210
Kalagin		217	215	213	211
Surat		261	259	257	255
Rajpipla		259	257	255	253
Navsari		268	266	264	262
Oomra (Berar) No. 3		209	207	205	202
Central Provinces No. 1		216	214	212	209
Central Provinces No. 2		212	210	208	205
Khandesh ...			204	201	198
Muttia			195	191	186	179

A. R.

Kamapala 345.
Busoga 340.
Bukedi 337.
Jinja 334.

SPOT COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, June 5.

In the Spot Cotton Market at Sewree to-day, considerable purchases were effected of the Broach Staple on behalf of the English Offices. Indian merchants were noticed to be making enquiries for the Khandesh, Gujarat and Bengal styles of cotton.

SPOT SALES.

100 P. Chrystal Antoli Farm 231
112 P. Chrystal Samlaya Farm 228
143 P. Chrystal Karan Farm 226
105 Veeram Ladha Salda 197
200 Narsi Nagsi Vijayanagar 168
119 Kotak Co. Deyaum 203
71 Kotak Co. Botad 170
100 Arjun Khimji Ronala 196
190 Arjun Khimji Neenuchold 170
82 Khalan Mukanji Khedikacha 162
40 Samji Karamsi Asarva 197

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, June 5.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 5th day of June 1933:—

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.—VAIDS:

(July-August 1933.)

10-30 Rs. 217/.
12-30 Rs. 215/8.
1-30 Rs. 215-8.
4-30 Rs. 215/12.
5-30 Rs. 216/8.
Highest Rs. 217/-.
Lowest Rs. 215/-.

SUGAR QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 5.

Java Sugar Ready 14-15-3.
Transhipment 5-4-9.
S.S. Ranee 5-1-6.
S.S. Rajput 5-1-3.
S.S. Arabia 5-1-3.
Shipment May 5-1-0.
Shipment June 5-1-0.
Shipment July 5-2-3.
Shipment July-Septr. 5-3-3.
Shipment Aug.-Septr. 5-4-3.
Shipment Oct.-Decr. 5-5-0.
African Ready 14-15-0.
Narkantia Ganj 23/-.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SECURITIES IN INDIA.

Bombay, June 5.

3 1/2 pc G P N (Taxable) 87/-7
3 1/2 pc 1945/50 (Taxable) 92-3
3 per cent 1934/37 (Taxable) 100/13
4 p.c. 1943 (Taxable) 100-6
4 pc 1960/70 (Taxable) 94/4
4-1/2 pc 1934 (Taxable) 101-12
4-1/2 pc 1955/60 (Taxable) 102-2
5 pc 1934/44 (Taxable) 104-6
5 p.c. 1940|43 (Taxable) 104-14
5 per cent 1935 (Taxable) 103/8
5½ per cent 1938/40 (Taxable) 106/8
6 1|2 p.c. 1935 T B (Taxable) 106-6

TAXFREE LOANS.

5 per cent 1945/55 109-14
6 1/2 p.c. B D L 1935 106-10
5 per cent 1955 Mysopre 109
6 1/2 pc 1938 Mysore 108

CORPORATION LOANS.

4 pc B P T 1974 89-0
4 pc M Deb 1974 88
5 pc Deb 1959 102-8
6 pc M Deb 1054 112
6 pc K P T 113
6½ per cent B I I 1937 106-8

To-day's Price:—

3-1/2 pc G P Notes opened at 81/5/6 but in Calcutta enquiry improved to 81/8 but quoted 81/6/6 at the moment of writing

4 pc 6/ -70 and 5 pc 1945/55 loan are in good demand at quotation prices.

Other scrips are nominally quoted.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 5.

B. C. RATE:—
T. T. and D. D. 1/6
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T. T. and D. D. 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 1/32 to August
Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 Sept./Oct.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5 31/32 Nov./Dec.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 5/32 June.
NEW YORK:—
B C. Rate T. T. 335 Nominal.
Banks Selling T. T. 333 Nominal
Banks Buying T. T. 330 Nominal.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D. D. 644
Banks Buying D. D 654
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D. D 62 3/4
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T. T 82 1/2 Nominal
Banks Buying 60 Days 80 Nominal.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D. D. 94 1/2
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D. D. 85 1/2.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D. 155 3/4.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D. D 63
BERLIN:—
Banks Selling D. D 107 3/4

CROSS RATE:—

New York/London 4.01 2nd instant.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/8 5th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 13/16 5th instant.
London/Paris 85.97 2nd instant.
London/Belgium 24.29 2nd instant.
London/Switzerland 17.52 2nd instant.
London/Italy 65.18 2nd instant.
London/Berlin 14.48 2nd instant.
London/Holland 8.41 2nd instant.
London/Stockholm 19.49 2nd instant.
London/New York 4.01 2nd instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—steady

Gold £6-2-11 1st instant: £6-2-4 2nd instant.

Silver London Ready 18 7/8 1st instant: 18 7/16 2nd instant.

Silver London Forward 18 15/16 1st instant: 18 1/2 2nd instant.

Silver New York Ready 35 5/8 1st instant: 35 5/8 2nd instant.

London Discount 3 Months 1/2 per cent 1st instant: 1/2 per cent. 2nd instant.

London Discounts 6 Months 3/4 per cent. 1st instant: 3/4 per cent. 2nd instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 Months 1 per cent
6 Months 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

WALL-STREET MARKET

NEW YORK STOCK EXCANGE QUOTATIONS.

BATLIVALA & KARANI.

New York, June 3.

	Dollars.
American Power and Light Common	12
American Power and Light Prefd. Dol. 6	Not quoted.
American Foreign Power Common	4
American Foreign Power Gold Debs.	54
American Foreign Power Pref. 7 per cent.	27
Electric Bond Common	28-1/2
Electric Bond Prefd. Dol 5	47
Consolidated Gas	56-1/2
Columbia Gas	20
American Tel.	119
Western Union Telg.	42-3/4
Cheasapeake & Ohio	37
New York Central ...	Not quoted
Union Pacific R. R.	111
General Motors	24-7/8
General Electric	23
Union Carbide	39
American Smelting	33-3/4
Penn. R. R.	28
Drug. Inc.	56
National Dairy	21
Anaconda Copper Mining	17-1/
Int. Nickel Common	15-1/
United Steel	52
United Aircraft	32
Sun Life of Canada	395
National City Bank	32
North American	29
Guaranty Trust	300
Standard Oil of N.J.	36-1/4
Electrict Bond 6 per cent. Pref.	96
Int. Harvester	36
Radio Corp.	9-1/8
Youngstown	39
Atchison	67
Lima Locomotive	22
Goodyear Tyre	36
Amr. P. and L. 5 Pref A ...	25
Commercial Solvents	19
Gen. Rly. Signal	33
Norfolk and Western	46
Northern Pacific	23
Amr. P. Ltd. Cm. Prd. 6 per cent.	1"

TONE:—Market reactionary owing hints from Washington to go slow.

CURRENT QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MADE PEACE-GOODS & YARNS

(From Bombay Millowners' Association).

Bombay, June 5.

PIECE-GOODS.

	per lb. Rs.	a.	p.
GREY UNBLEACHED:—			
Longcloth (S. quality)	0	10	6
,, (Standard quality)	0	10	3
Shirtings	0	9	9
Dhoties (upto 1|2" nakhi border)	0	10	3
Drills	0	9	0
T. Cloths	0	10	0
Domestics	0	9	3
Domestics	0	10	0
Saiita	0	9	9
Chadars	0	10	0
WHITE BLEACHED—	per piece		
Longcloth	Not quoted		
Striped Shirting	3	1	0
Twills	Not quoted		
DYED GOODS:—			
Dyed Longcloth (black)	Not quoted		
Dyed Longcloth (napthol red)	Not quoted		
FANCY GOODS:—			
Susi, Grey Weft	1	10	0
Susi Check	Not quoted		
Shelapur Coating	6	10	0
,, ...	5	8	0
Striped Drills	2	8	6
Kashmere Cloth	2	6	0
Towels (per dozen)	Not quoted		
YARN:—	per lb.		
4s Bump (nominal)	Not quoted		
6-1|2s All Waste	0	4	0
8-1|2s	0	5	3
10-1|2s	0	5	6
12-1|2s	0	6	0
16s	0	6	9
20s	0	7	3
24s	0	8	9
32s	0	9	9
40s	0	11	0

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, June 5.

Owing to it being a settlement day business will commence after 2 p.m. in Wheat and Linseed markets.

NAGPUR. (By Mail.)

A Government note says:—The Government is satisfied that unconstitutional political agitation exoked no widespread or lasting response in the countryside, and failed to disturb the traditional harmony of relations between government officers and people.

This was dut not only to timely and firm aition against the professional agitators from the towns, bot the personal centact which the government officers maintained with the people.—A. P.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay Burmas Improve On Heavy Buying

KEEN DEMAND FOR TATA STEELS

Narrow Two-Sided Fluctuations In Other Scrips

Bombay, June 5

The market opened round about last closing rates and moved within a small range. Dyeings closel at 813-12. Andhras ruled steady at 1375 whilst Powers were scarce at 942-8. Shahabads were virtually unchanged at 268-12 but Punjabs were on offer at 13-14 Tata Steel 2nd prefs. were in demand at 84-8. BombayBurmas were done at 460 in the beginning but gradually improved and closed at 476-4. Telephones appreciated to 77. Tata Steel Ordys. rose to 54 to cose at 53-8. Defrreds. found buyers at 228-2 at the close. Fazuls moved around 363-12.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 5.

Bombay Dyeing 811. 8, 17, 12. 15, 13
Century 261, 65, 61, 63.
Central India 338. 342 346.
250 Fazal 361, 60, 65, 64 65.
New Great 143. 46. 42, 46
Kohinoor 165. 67.
Pearl 195, 200, 197.
Simplex 96, 100, 98.
Swadeshi 240 38.
Indian 251, 50. 52.
Andhra Valley 1372. 80. 75.
Tata Steel Def. 225. 24. 31. 28. 30. 28.
Tata Steel Ordys. 52-12. 53. 54. 53-8.
Bombay Burma 461. 76. 74. 77. 76

TEXTILE MILLS

Face Value	Names	Rs.	as.
100	Ahm. Advance	323-12	
250	Bombay Dyeing	813-12	
250	Broach	90	
100	Century	263-2	
100	Central India	342-8	
100	Colaba	85-10	
110	Coorla	110	0
Crescent:		60	
250	Currimbhoy	60-0	
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn	465	
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-3½	
100	Elphinstone	2	0
250	Fazal	363-12	
250	Laxmi	257-8	
100	Madhowji	7	8
250	Madras United	82	8
1000	Morarji	490-0	
250	Molel	62-8	
50	Mysore	102-8	
250	New Great	146-4	
	Shahi	N 81	8
100	Pacani	100	
100	Finlay	95-8	
1000	Fromji Petit	100	
100	Gokak	127-8	
1000	Hindustan	1825	
100	Indore	370	
50	Kastoorchand	6-8	
100	Khatau	72-8	
250	Kohinoor	167-8	
250	Pearl	197-8	
50	Simplex	98-12	
25	Sassoon Silk	43	4
100	Sholapur	3300	
100	Swadeshi	238-2	
100	Swan	56	4
25	Tata	17	0
500	Vishnu	1580	
1000	Western	975	0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	64-4	
25.50	Central	22-0	
500	Imperial	1206-14	
125-500	Imp. Cmrty.	290-0	
250	India	102-8	
5	Union	4-2-0	

CEMENTS

	Bundi	23-0	
	Gwalior	66	
250	Indian	252-8	
100	Katni Def.	975-0	
100	Katni ordy.	262 8	
75	Okha	101-8	
10	Punjab	13-14	
100	Shahabad	268-12	
100	United	85-8	

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	11-2	
15-75	New India	23-2	
200	Oriental	N 2650-0	
10-100	Vulcan	7-10	

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmelabad	128-2	
1000	Andhra Valley	1375	
10	Ajmer	1 14	
50	Bombay Tram	130-15	
100	Bom. Suburban	125-10	
10	Broach	11-8	
100	Karachi	186-4	
100	Poona	175	
100	Surat	157	8
100	Tata Hydro	145	
100	Tata Power	942-8	

RAILWAYS.

500	Alim Pranti	785	0
100	Amr. Patty	111	0
100	C Province	84	
100	Dhond Baramati	80-8	
100	Gujrat	60	4
100	Mandra Bhon	73	0
100	Pac		
100	Sara Shimgung	81	4
500	Tapty Valley	676-4	

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	16|6	
30	Tata Steel Def.	228-2	
75	Tata Steel Ordy.	53-8	

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	177-8	
50	Belapur Sugar	191-4	
250	Bombay Steam	281-14	
125	Bombay Burma	476-4	
50	Bom. Burma Contry	153-12	
1st	Br. Petrol	2-14	
50	Bombay Telephone	76-8	
100	Indian Bleaching	186	
100	Ind. Radio ord.	402	
100	Ind. Radio def	375	
100	Port Canning	643-12	
15	Scindia	11-15	
50	Tata Construction	56-8	
25	Tata Oil	17-9	

PREFERENCE SHARES

7	p c Andhra Vly	1205-0	
6	p.c Bom Steam	258-12	
7	p.c. Bom Trams	74-4	
5	p.c Central India	502-8	
7	p c Katni 1st	115-0	
7	p.c Katni 2nd	127-8	
7½	p c Punjab Cement	13-4	
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	117-8	
7-1/2	p.c Tata Power	1247	8
6	p c Tata Steel 1st	151-4	
7 1/2	p. c Tata Steel 2nd	84-8.	
84	p c Tata Mill	12	4

Malt and Hops in body-building proportions.
Vitamins for stamina
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AMAZING PHYSICAL CULTURE FEATS

Professor Seshappa's Pupils Astonish Large Audience With Exhibition Of Acrobatics

Members of the South Canara physical Culture Institute of Proof Sheshappa gave a remarkable exhibition of acrobatic feats, and a demonstration of physical development and strength on Sunday evening at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall. Mr. B. G. Horniman presided over the function.

The feats of strength, endurance and the acrobatic display were all highly appreciated by a large audience which thronged the Hall to its utmost capacity.

This is not the first time that Prof. Sheshappa has exhibited what his pupils have been able to show as far as physical development goes. But it is not able that every time there is an exhibition of this kind distinct items are shown to the audience which makes these performances the more interesting. Some of the feats shown are the "monopoly" of the South Canarites.

All the pupils from the youngest (of about four years) upwards performed well. To mention only a few among the many which kept the audience "spell-bound" as were the pyramids on rolling bottles, balancing on bottles, body contortions, balancing on chairs and ladder balancing.

In his presidential address Mr. Horniman thanked Prof. Sheshappa on behalf of himself and those that had gathered there to witness the performance, for the excellent exhibition and wonderful display of feats of strength and acrobatics given by the pupils of the Professor. "I have seen the most famous acrobatics troupes of the world," said Mr. Horniman, "English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, etc., but I have not witnessed anything better and in some cases so astonishing as the feats shown this evening."

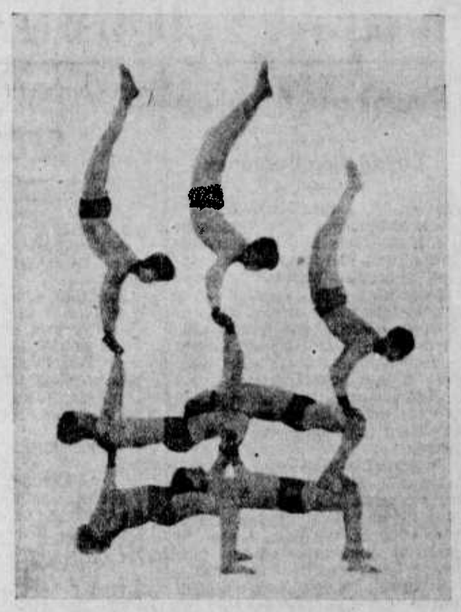
The performance was not to be taken as a mere function of amusement and entertainment, but it was really a kind of education which every youth of India must assimilate and cultivate for himself and herself. In fact, it was a lesson for other youths to emulate Physical culture was a very important item in the life of our youth.

Nothing was more important, in this country, said Mr. Horniman, than the cultivation of personal physique.

Mr. Meisheri spoke in Hindustani of the need of Indian youths being trained in bodily exercises so that they might be prepared to take the responsibilities of the India of the future. They must show to the foreigner that they were physically sound and not lagging behind any other nation.

Prior to the closing of the proceedings, Mr Horniman presented medals to various members of the Institute.

Here again the feature of the feat is the graceful poise of the figures.



A remarkable balancing feat shown at C. J. Hall on Sunday by Professor Sheshappa's pupils.

Hand-Balancing by pupils of Prof. Sheshappa. Note the perfect grace and poise of the two figures.

PARSI TEACHER'S DEATH

Heart Failure Verdict At Inquest

Inquest over the dead body of a Parsee girl named Miss Banubhai Jamshedji a music teacher, who died of haemorrage on Saturday morning at Karim Building, Grant Road, where she had gone to give tution in music.

It appears that deceased was of a very weak constitution. She had as usual gone to 2nd floor of the residence of Mr. N. C. Cama at Grant Road on the morning in question, but complained that she was feeling ill. She vomitted blood after which she collapsed.

Heart failure was said to be the cause of death at the inquest held on Monday.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT PANCHGINI HIGH SCHOOL

(From A Correspondent.)

The Hindu Gymkhana at Maha bleshwar was enfete on the June 1 when in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering the Panchgini Hindu High School, in co-operation with the boys and girls of the family of Seth Karsondas V. Khimji, staged an excellent variety of programme. Mr. Sunderdas Morarji a Bombay corporator, proposed Dr. M. C. Javle to the chair and paid a glowing tribute to the Pandit brothers for doing useful work in founding a Hindu Public School at Panchgini and to Seth Karsondas for tastefully arranging this function.

The Headmaster, Mr. Pandit, in the course of his report, traced the origin of the institution from 1922, recounted the hardships and difficulties in their way and dwelt on the supreme need of a suitable building on most modern lines, which would cost about two lakhs of rupees. The Maharajah of Sawantwadi deserved thanks for purchasing a suitable site for the proposed building, extending over 33 acres.

Dr. Javle dwelt at length o the need of a model boarding school on the hills for the Hindus; and hinted at the excellent work done by other communities at Panchgini. He vigorously appealed to Hindu Rajas and merchant princes to endow this excellent institution for which the Pandit brothers had spent Rs. 60,000, out of their pocket.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

The variety entertainment consisted of several well-selected Marathi and Gujarati pieces which maintained a fairly good standard of acting. Messrs. M. N. andit, P. K. Pandit, Dhandarphale, Despande and Miss Usha Munshi (who staged an exquisite dance) were the happy recipients of prizes from Seth Karsondas, Mr. Jayasinh Vithaldas won a special prize. Mr. Shant, a schoolmaster and Seth Madhevsinh Kanji assisted the performance.

Dr. R. K. Yajnik, speaking on behalf of a committee consisting of Dr. Javle, Sardar Kale and himself, advised the students to raise the standard of amateur acting, by cultivating the art of self-restraint, by developing the sense of propriety and by avoiding the glaring flaws of the Indian professional stage.

The proceedings terminated with the national anthem and group-photos.

UNKNOWN HINDU'S SUICIDE

Body Found On Bench At Chowpatty

Yet another dead body of an unknown Hindu was found by the Gamdevi Police on Saturday morning lying on a bench at Chowpatty Sea Face opposite the Sagor Film Co.

During the post-mortem examination opium was detected in the stomach contents of the deceased. Accordingly the Coroner's jury at the inquest held on Monday held that death was due to opium poisoning self administered.

INSURANCE COMPANY CASHIER ARRESTED

Alleged Misappropriation Of Rs. 203

On charges of criminal breach of trust of sums amounting to Rs. 203-10, N. C. S. Rajan, a clerk employed in Bharat Insurance Company was arrested on June 2.

It is alleged that N. C. S. Rajan was acting as cashier of the firm from October 17, to November 30, 1932 and thereafter again from March 27, to April 3 1933 and that during this period he had received from four policy holders of the Insurance Company various sums of money amounting to Rs. 203-10-0 which he misappropriated and had failed to enter in the books of account.

The Police applied for a remand of the accused into custody for seven days, when he was placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Monday morning. The Magistrate passed orders releasing the accused on a bail of Rs. 500 of which Rs. 250 was to be deposited in cash.

SHELL EXPLODES AFTER 15 YEARS

Three Turks found an unexploded British navel shell fired fifteen years ago at Chanak, in the Dardanelles, in a field. While carrying it to the sea it exploded and killed them.

NOSE OF MISTRESS CUT OFF

Paramour Ordered To Remain In Custody Till June 20

One Baboo Joti was arrested on June 2 for cutting the nose of his mistress, Lalbi Mira.

It appears the accused had sold all his landed property in his native place, and had come to live in Bombay for the sake of his mistress. They lived at Mastan Talao in Abdul Razak's Chawl and the complainant Lalbi used to have visitors in the presence of the accused.

Once Joti asked her, who the visitors were, which she tried to put off, saying they were her relatives.

On the night of June 1, Lalbi made the accused sleep on the corridor outside their room. The next day, he demanded of her an explanation as to why she was entertaining visitors within closed doors. The replies she gave were unconvincing to him. Suspecting her of infidelity he is alleged to have caught hold of her, and cut off her nose. Lalbi was treated at the J.J. Hospital and discharged on recovery.

The Police, in applying for a remand of the accused in their custody, stated that they were awaiting the medical certificate in regard to whether the injury was a permanent disfiguration of the face, and were also inquiring about complainant's relatives. The Presidency Magistrate, 5th Court accordingly ordered the accused to remain in Police custody til June 20.

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No. 22, P.O. Katrisarai, (Gaya)

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6. — A R —.
7. D I — —.

Rules.—Annas 8, (by M. O. only) should be sent for every entry of 7 words, Rs. 500 or money collected will be awarded to the correct solutions agreeing with the key. Ref. Chamber's XX Cent. Entries close 9th June. Address to:—SWAMI, Gooty.

INTERMEDIATE ARTS EXAMINATION

List Of Successful Candidates & Prize Winners

The following is the list of successful candidates at the Intermediate Arts Examination held in March:—

FIRST CLASS.

Nos. 365 377 467 473.

SECOND CLASS.

Nos. 5 11 13 26 27 52 61 71 87 88 91 93 112 124 125 131 142 148 149 167 168 173 176 184 191 211 220 221 231 253 254 259 286 296 307 308 314 322 323 327 335 336 341 343 366 369 373 379 380 383 389 398 404 438 450 452 453 454 465 468 471 475 485 487 488 489 492 493 506 525 527 592 600 611 614 620 621 625 628 631 633 637 643 644 658 686 691 699 700 703 717 725 734 745 757 764 765 773 789 793 824 832 852 860 870 882 900 901 920 938 943 952 965 971 989 994 1015 1022 1024 1025 1033 1045 1073 1079 1091 1107 1114 1131 1149 1150 1155 1157 1187 1234 1292 1295 1296 1303 1338 1346 1366 1373 1387 1389 1410 1416 1417 1427 1428 1430 1450 1461 1475 1490 1509 1526 1535 1549 1551 1555 1616 1624 1626 1627 1656 1663 1664 1673 1674 1685 1748 1753 1758 1759 1761 1763 1781 1786 1804 1808 1832 1836 1838 1866 1879 1881 1883 1891 1939 1940 1948 1978 1985 1998 2000 2004 2080 2086 2089 2169 2179 2203 2228 2234 2260 2362 2376 2382 2395 2411 2434 2443 2463 2482 2488 2514 2543 2546 2568 2576 2578 2584 2587.

PASS.—Nos 1 2 7 9 12 16 17 19 20 23 24 25 28 36 37 39 40 41 43 45 47 49 50 53 57 60 62 63 65 66 67 69 70 72 74 75 78 79 80 81 82 83 85 86 92 95 97 98 99 101 103 104 105 106 107 108 113 115 116 117 120 121 122 123 127 133 134 136 139 141 143 144 145 153 154 155 157 161 162 164 166 172 175 177 178 180 182 186 187 189 190 192 194 195 196 202 204 205 206 209 210 214 215 216 223 224 225 226 227 235 236 242 243 245 246 247 248 251 255 256 258 260 262 263 264 265 166 268 269 270 271 275 279 281 283 284 285 288 289 290 291 294 295 298 300 303 304 306 309 310 311 313 316 317 318 320 321 324 328 329 331 334 337 339 342 344 346 348 349 350 354 355 357 358 362 363 364 370 371 374 382 385 386 387 390 391 392 393 395 396 397 400 403 406 409 410 411 412 414 415 416 419 420 421 422 423 426 429 430 432 434 435 436 439 440 442 443 444 446 447 448 449 451 455 456 457 458 459 462 463 466 469 470 472 477 478 479 480 481 482 486 490 491 494 495 497 498 500 502 503 505 507 508 510 512 514 515 517 519 521 522 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The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the B. A. Examination:—

Nos. 32 35 44 68 89 100 130 138 147 170 238 282 312 353 356 368 603 769 1037 1059 1130 1176 1195 1358 1393 1651 1782 1842 1905 1920 2125 2144 2152 2192 2231 2242 2287 2377 2388 2525.

Prizes and Scholarships have been awarded as under:—

The Hughlings Prize:—To No. 473

The Venayekrao Jaggonnathji Sunkersett Prize:—To No. 1015.

Sunkersett Prize:—To No. 0015.

The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship.—To No 1015

The Sir Frank Souther Scholarships.—To Nos 699 and 700

The Bhavnagar Percival Scholarship.—To No 1808

The Wordsworth Scholarship & Prize.—To No 467

The Gangabai Bhat Scholarship.—To No 131

The Bai Dayacore Morarbhoy Vijbhukhandas Scholarship.—To No 365

The Framji Sorabji Bhavnagari Scholarship.—To No 643

The Rao Bahadur Parvatishankar Manishankar Dave Scholarship.—To No 1535

The Ibrahim Rahimtulla Khoja Testimonial Scholarship.—To No 435

The Shivchand Amarchand Talakchand Jain Scholarship.—To No 1925

The Bai Jaji Pallonji Lalcaca Scholarship.—To No 473

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CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Jeth Shud 13, 1989
Muslim—Saffar 14, 1452
Parsi—Deh 3, 1302
Sunrise—6h. 1m.
Sunset—7h. 14m.
Hightide—10-32 22-04
Lowtide—3-38, 16-20

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full moon 8th June, 10h. 35m. a.m. Last Quarter 15th June. New Moon 23rd June 6h. 52m. a.m. First Quarter 1st July 3h. 10m. a.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 7.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 8.

Welfare of India League, adjourned general meeting, Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN

The Industrial Schools for women at Parel and Girgaon conducted by the Mahila Seva Mandal of the Social Service League, will reopen after the summer vacation on Thursday the 8th instant and the one at Ville Parle to-day (Tuesday).

COMPETITION POSTPONED

The Secretary of the Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu Samaj writes: The recitation competition announced to be held under the auspices of the C. K. P. Samaj, Parel, has been postponed to a later date for want of sufficient number of entries.

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KING OF THE JUNGLE

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CAPITOL:—"The Son-Daughter". Daily at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
CARLTON:—"As You Desire Me". Daily at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
PATHE:—"If I Had A Million" Daily at 3-30; 6-30 and 10 P. M.
WEST-END: — "Puran Bhakta." Daily at 5-15; 8 and 10-30 P. M.
ROXY: "The Midshipmaid" Daily at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
MAJESTIC CINEMA:—"Sinhgad" Daily 5; 7-45 and 10 P. M.
IMPERIAL CINEMA:—"Saubhagya Sundari." Time as usual.
KRISHNA CINEMA:—"Hatamtai". Daily at 5-30; 8 and 10-30 P. M.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York cotton closing rates
1 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening rates.
Selection of Indian Gramophone records.
1-30 p.m. Selection of European Gramophone records.
4-30 p.m. Indian Ladies Hour Talk by Mrs. Gargidevi Sharma on "Vata Savitri" in Gujarati
5 p.m. Educational hour: French and how to speak it by Tils Language class.
5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 p.m. Corgan recited by Mr. H. J. W. Miller
7-30 p.m. Book Talk by the Book Man
8 p.m. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other market prices.
Empire Relay, if reception satisfactory
9 p.m. European programme
Weather report and News Bulletin.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

9-10 p.m. News in Hindi
New York opening, Liverpool closing, (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.
Light Music
Shrimati Shivarani with Dattaram Parwatkar, Sarangi
10-30 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

1-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben, News Bulletin.
1-45 p.m. The Economist in the Witness Box, a talk by Commander Stephen King-Hall and Mr. N. F. Hall.
2-5 p.m. A Recital of Gramophone records.
3-0 p.m. Pianoforte Recital by Berkeley Mason.
3-15 p.m. Concert by Rene Tapponnier and his Orchestra, relayed from the Carlton Hotel, London.
4-15 p.m. Dance Music by Geraldo and his Orchestra.
Followed by Al Collins and his Orchestra, relayed from the Savoy Hotel, London.
5 p.m. News Books, a talk by Mr. Bonamy Dobree.
5-15 & 5-30 p.m. News Bulletin

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Comorin" with the mails from London of 25th ultimo arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.
In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 7 p.m. on Thursday the 8th instant.
The "Comorin" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 10 a.m. on the following day.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Comorin" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 pm. on Thursday the 8th instant.
Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be accepted at the general Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 8th instant

KAJUGAR KAMKARI UNION

The annual general meeting of the Kajugar Kamkari Union was held recently at Malvan. The following Office-bearers were then unaniemously elected for the next official year:—
President: Dr. R. K. Gavande. Vice-Presidents: Mr. B. S. Gaonkar and Shrimati Kashibai Adarkar. General Secretary: Mr. G. R. Taldeoker; Treasurers: Mr. D. V. Ludbe and Shrimati Ahilyabai Bandivdekar. Secretaries: Mr. D. K. Gaonker. Mr. S. S. Talashilker. Mr. S. V. Ludbe. Miss Sundrabai Patker and Asstt. Secretary: Miss Tarabai Rasam.

CALCUTTA, June 5.

A double barralled gun believed to have stolen was picked up by a constable from the Maidan. —A. P.

MUSLIM TRAMP ARRESTED

Alleged House-Breaking & Theft Of Jewellery

The Bombay Police arrested on Sunday afternoon a Muslim named Mohamadali Tayabali on a charge of theft from a building in Dhalvi Street, Bombay.
The accused was put before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, on Monday, when the police applied for a remand of the accused for a period of 10 days.
It was stated by the police that one Tayabali Alibhoy, the complainant, residing at Dhabu Street, informed the police that his house was broken open on the 3rd instant, when he and his family had gone to meet his mother, who was returning from a pilgrimage.
Gold ornaments valued at Rs. 1,160 were found to be missing from the house.
The complainant further stated to the police that he suspected the accused as he had no work, and was in the habit of sleeping on the "otlha" of the house.
The accused was arrested on the 4th instant on the spot which he had utilised as his bedroom.
As further inquiries had to be made the police applied for a remand of the accused till June 15th.
The Magistrate granted the remand application.

TWO GIRLS CHASED AND ARRESTED

Alleged Theft Of Child's Necklace

Savantibai Malari an Gitabai Dadoo two married girls of Maung Garuda community of Worli were arrested by the Nagpada police on charges of robbery on May 30.
It would appear that the two accused along with another girl entered a building asking for alms. Siezing a suitable opportunity one of the accused is alleged to have quietly removed a gold chain from the neck of a child in the house. They took to their heels but were pursued and arrested by a passer-by.
The accused are said to be on the Police Registers.
Pending the arrest of the third accused the police asked for a remand of both the accused till May 13 which the Fifth Presidency Magistrate granted.

DADAR PRAYS FOR BAPU'S LONG LIFE

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Committee of the Servants of the Untouchables Society, a public meeting was held on Sunday, in Dhuru Hall, Dadar, under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole when a resolution was passed thanking the Almighty for saving Gandhiji's life and praying for his long life.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.
New York, June 5.

Previous Closing	4.00 7/8
To-day's Closing	4.00 3/4

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, June 5.

Previous Closing	9.01
To-day's Opening	9.05
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing	9.24
difference	+.23

BROACH EXPECTATION

July/Aug.	219 0 0
April/May 1934	233 0 0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

Liverpool, June 5.

Liverpool Market is closed.

GOLD

Bombay, June 5.

Ready	30 4 0
Sovereign	19 9 0

SILVER

Bombay, June 5.

Ready	58 2 0
2nd Settlement	58 10 0

LOVE LEADS TO TRAGEDY

Parsi Girl's Suicide: Brother's Revelations In Coroner's Court

In view of our love-ties, I call upon you to follow me was alleged to have been written by Miss Najoo Cawashaw Petigara in a letter she had addressed to her lover Adi Damanya, prior to committing suicide by setting fire to her clothes on Sunday morning.
On seeing smoke issuing from a closed room, a Parsee gentleman is said to have forced open the door of Miss Petigara whose half charred body was found lying on the floor inside.

BROTHER'S EVIDENCE.

The brother of the deceased stated, at the inquest held on Monday at the City Coroner's Court, that he had known his sister to have been passionately in love with one Adi Damanya, who apparently meant to marry her. Lately when witness had been to Bordi, he got a letter from the deceased complaining that Damanya had refused to marry her on account of his father's objections, and therefore requesting him to approach Damanya's father in the matter and persuade him to give his consent. Realising the gravity of the situation, witness hurried down to Bombay on May 31 and had a talk with Damanya's father who however was too adamant to permit the marriage. This fact he conveyed to his sister at her residence on the 2nd floor of Botiwala Chawl, Shanker Seth Street, Tardeo. On Sunday morning he heard that his sister had burnt herself to death in her room.

LOVE LETTERS.

Two letters addressed by the deceased to her lover were read in the court. They expressed the deep love which deceased bore for Damanya, pleading that she may not be deserted after all that had passed between them. She preferred death to facing her relations and friends with the shame on her head of desertion by her lover. Declaring that suicide was the only way out for her, she ended by calling upon Damanya to follow suit.
At the inquest held over the body of the deceased, the Coroner's jury on Monday recorded that death was due to shock caused by burns.

PARSI YOUTH BOUND OVER

Attempt To Sell Hired Cycle Fails

Found guilty on two charges of criminal breach of trust, Ardeshir Jehangir (22) a Parsi, was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment on the first charge and to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 for six months on the second charge by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Monday morning.
The accused was arrested on May 5 by the Palton Road Police, who were investigating a complaint made at the Police Station in respect of a bicycle that had been hired from a local cycle dealer by a Parsi which it was alleged had not been returned to the cycle dealer. Another cycle dealer, in the meantime came to the Police Station with a cycle, which he alleged had been brought to him by a Parsi, and offered for sale. The cycle dealer inquired from the Parsi from where he had purchased the cycle. Alarmed at the manner in which was being questioned the Parsi left the bicycle behind and ran away. The Police were able to trace the owner of that cycle, who was a dealer in Poona.
Ardeshir Jehangir was thereafter arrested and was identified as the Parsi who had hired the cycle and as the individual who had tried to dispose off a cycle to the other dealer. He was found guilty and sentenced as above.

TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR WOMEN

Mr. Sabnis Explains Teachers Responsibilities

Opening the Training Institute for Women, Bombay, for the new sessions Mr. M. P. Sabnis, the Senior Assistant Educational Inspector gave an address on 5th June at the Robert Money School. The immense responsibilities of the teachers and the trained as well as the right methods of carrying them out were explained by the lecturer.

KARACHI, June 5.

The Palestine Delegation left this evening for Simla, where it is understood they meet the Viceroy. —A. P.

"ANAND MANDAL" CASE POSTPONED

Empire Theatre Bomb Echo: Woman Accused Ordered To Be Bailed Out

The Empire theatre bomb case which has attracted considerable attention for some time past is against postponed till 16th instant, the police having not completed their investigations. The accused in the case are: (1) Janardhan Bapat, (2) Vasudeo Hardikar, (3) V M Bhatkar, (4), Vasudeo Pawar, (5) B V Sawai, (6) Mangesh Bagni, (7) P V Joshi, (8) B S Barve, (9) Balurao Daru, (10) L M Parulkar and (11) Mrs. S T Joshi.
The accused were placed before Mr. N. T. Jangalwala, Presidency Magistrate, sixth court, at Dadar, on Monday. The police applied for the postponement till the 16th instant and stated that except the last accused Mrs. S. T. Joshi, all the accused were members of the "Anand Mandal Association." The first five accused, it was alleged, were implicated in the throwing of the bomb in the Empire Theatre while the bomb was made in the room of the sixth accused. The sixth accused was the president of the association and the seventh was the secretary. Rs. 420 were recovered from the other accused on the statement made by the last accused.
His Worship remanded the accused to police custody till 16th instant and ordered the last accused Mrs. S. T. Joshi to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 cash security.
The eighth accused is already on the bail which was continued.

FORT FREE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL

Anniversary Tributes To Its Management

The 15th Anniversary of the Fort Free Night High School was held on Sunday last in the Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute Hall under the Presidentship of Seth. Mathradas Canji Matani, the President of the Vyapari Mahamandal. Among the distinguished guests present were Mr. Karnad Sadashiv Rao president, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee: Dr. P. H. Meisheri Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation: Mr. V. G. Trilokekar, principal Girgaum Night High School and others.
After the Report of the School for the year 1932133 was read and adopted the annual prizes were distributed.
Messrs. Karnad Sadashiv Rao, V. G. Trilokekar, Prabhodkumar, M. B. Suvarna, V. S. Shibrurkar then spoke on the efficiency of the School and the example it was setting for others to copy. On behalf of the Management of the Institution Mr. G. S. Dhar suitably replied to the congratulatory speeches and explained the financial position of the School and its working.
The Presidential address was instructive and appreciative of the work done by the selfless workers who served without expectation of any reward for the cause of Education and of the masses.
The function terminated after a vote of thanks to the chair.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES, LTD.

FIGURES OF GROSS EARNINGS FOR MAY 1933.

Bombay, June 5

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of May 1933 and for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1933, subject to adjustments, were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:—
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd for the month of May 1932 Rs. 3,69,043; for the month of May 1933 Rs. 4,08,858
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd for the month of May 1932 Rs. 4,78,609; for the month of May 1933 Rs. 4,83,211
Tata Power Co. Ltd for the month of May 1932 Rs. 4,74,139; for the month of May 1933 Rs. 4,22,6
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co Ltd for fiscal year to May 31, 1932 Rs. 49,24,251; for current fiscal year to May 31, 1933 Rs. 50,54,293
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co Ltd for fiscal year to May 31, 1932 Rs. 57,93,295; for current fiscal year to May 31, 1933 Rs. 56,34,416
Tata Power Co. Ltd for fiscal year to May 31, 1932 Rs. 54,35,952; for current fiscal year to May 31, 1933. Rs. 52,75,169.

CALCUTTA, June 5.

The P. M. G., Bengal and Assam, announces that the overseas telephone service will be extnded to Calcutta with effect from 15th June.—A. P.

ANOTHER "SANS AME" FOR INDIA

Maharaja Of Kashmir Purchases French Horse For Classics

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

The remarkable performances of Sans Ame, the French horse, who captured the King Emperor's Cup and the Viceroy's Cup last December, and added the Eclipse Stakes to his list of triumphs, have stimulated interest in French bloodstock. Indian owners are now making inquiries for French horses with a view to the classics in the near future.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir, who is increasing his string, has purchased LE COMMISSAIRE, a French colt. This animal was landed recently and is a splendid specimen of a European thoroughbred.
Jimmy Robinson will train this horse, and also BALLYLINCH a 3-year old colt by Spion Kop—Fourfold.
If all goes well with Le Commissaire, whose form is not known, but for whom a stiff price was paid, the French horse is expected to do wonders.
Ballylinch as a two year old won a 5 furlongs race at the Curragh.

HELPLESS BEGGARS' RELIEF COMMITTEE

The Joint Honorary Secretary sends the following statement of monies received towards the Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee's Funds:—
Mr. Rustomji P. Mehta Rs. 25; Mr. Narayen Sienna Rs. 501; Mr. Abdulla Peermahomed Rs. 10; Mr. Ishwardas Luxmidas Rs. 10; Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha Rs. 10; Mr. J. D. Dubash Rs. 10; Sir Cuurrimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., Rs. 10; Mrs. M. N. Disana Rs. 10; Messrs. Fergusson & Co., Rs. 20; Dr. N H Vakil Rs. 10; Messrs. Gilbert Lodge & Co., Rs. 10y Miss Vera N Khambatta Rs. 10; Messrs. V N and P N Chandavarkar for a feast Rs. 73-11-0; Mr. K D Jalnawala Rs. 10; Mr. Cowasji E Ghadially Rs. 30; The Secretary, Lodge Pryan No. 1709 EC., Rs. 25; N M Wadia Charities for February Rs. 100; Mrs. K D Jalnawala Rs. 10; the Bombay Municipality Schools Committee Rs. 143; Dr. Miss J Jhirad Rs. 10; N M Wadia Charities for March Rs. 100 and Mr. N P Frenchman Rs. 50.
The Committee appeal that those who are sympathetic towards the beggars will become members of the Society on payment of an annual subscription of Rs. 10.
Donations may be sent to Mr. K. S. Sethna, Honorary Treasurer of the Committee (Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort.)

DR. N. J. THANAWALA

Secures Degree Of Master Of Midwifery

According to a cable received in Bombay last night, Dr. Nariman Jehanbaksh Thanavala, M.D., Bombay, who had proceeded to London and the Continent for the prosecution of special studies (Midwifery and Deseases of Children) having passed the L.M. (Rotunda, Dublin) and D.G.C. (London) has now passed the examination of Mastery in Midwifery and Deases of Children.
He has decided to proceed to Vienna and then return to Bombay.

AN ORIENTAL PICTURE FOR YOU!

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

A Love Story to Challenge the Greatest Romances!

Two Beloved Stars!

HELEN HAYES

Ramon NOVARRO

THE SON-DAUGHTER

with WARNER OLAND AND LEWIS STONE

HEAR RAMON NOVARRO AND HELEN HAYES SING!

ENTIRELY IN TECHNICOLOR

EXTRA! MUSICAL REVUE with CHORUS EXTRA!

EACH FATEFUL DROP MEANT A MILLION DOLLARS!

You've Dreamed It!... Now See It Come True!

If I HAD A MILLION

WITH

GARY COOPER · GEORGE RAFT
WYNNE GIBSON · CHARLES LAUGHTON
JACK OAKIE · FRANCES DEE
CHARLIE RUGGLES · ALISON SKIPWORTH
W. C. FIELDS · MARY BOLAND
ROSCOE KARNS · MAY ROBSON
GENE RAYMOND · LUCIEN LITTLEFIELD
RICHARD BENNETT

A Paramount Picture

PATHE

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1933

SUSPECT NEGOTIATIONS

Last week's discussion in the Commons on the Japanese invasion of Empire markets shows that at last Britain is alive to the menace from the Far East. Mr. S. S. Hammersely did not exaggerate the position when he said that it was not a question of business competition alone but economic penetration by the employment of every instrument, not excluding inflation of currency and piracy of trade marks, to secure the domination of the world markets as a step towards the overlordship of the East. Another member pointed out that in thirteen empire countries the balance of trade was vastly in favour of Japan and was increasing by leaps and bounds.

SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.

The figures for Indo-Japanese trade are of special interest to us. Our pre-war balance of trade with Japan which was Rs. 13.21 crores and had risen to 16.75 crores in 1929-30 crashed suddenly to 61 lakhs in 1931-32 and in the next year was converted into an unfavourable balance of Rs. 53.68 lakhs for the eleven months for which figures are available. The sudden change has given a stunning blow to several of our important industries like piecegoods, hosiery, cement and artificial silk. The menace is far greater to India than to Britain as Indians have no political freedom to safeguard their own interests, fiscal autonomy being only a myth.

SECRET DISCUSSIONS.

It is a proof of our political helplessness that, though several of our mills have closed down on account of Japanese dumping and several more are in serious distress, Government merely look on and fail to give adequate protection to the threatened industries. What is more suspicious is that the British Government are in secret communication with Japan on the question of a trade pact but have not yet given the most essential assurance to India that no pact affecting India will be made without her approval. It is reported that Japan insists upon a pledge, prior to any negotiations, that there shall be no further increase in Empire tariffs. Britain cannot possibly pledge away the rights of the Dominions, but this cannot be said about her attitude towards India. It is not impossible that Britain may decline to raise Indian duties against Japan and that in consideration of that concession Japan would leave trade in fine fabrics mostly to Britain.

SUSPICIOUS RETICENCE.

If such an agreement should emerge from the present secret talks between Britain and Japan, it will be defended by both on a variety of plausible grounds. For instance, we may be told that the non-increase of duties was found necessary at the World Economic Conference in the interests of world trade revival, that the Government of India cannot afford to incur a loss in Customs revenue by levying prohibitive duties and that some consideration must be shown to Japan to prevent her boycotting Indian cotton. These arguments can be easily met by any true representative of Indian business interests. But it is doubtful whether such representatives will be chosen for the World Conference or the separate negotiations with Japan. Government's deliberate reticence on this point is most suspicious.

INDIANS' PART.

It will be well for Britain and Japan to take somewhat long views and not to flout Indian opinion just because to-day they have the whip-hand of the Indian situation. The Indian people have a difficult part to play in the matter. They cannot afford to encourage either of the two rivals to their own cotton industry. They can play their part well only if they scrupulously eschew all foreign cloth, Japanese or British or from any other country, whatever may be the present manipulations in the tariffs.

Futile Quarrels

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Dr. B. S. Moonje would have rendered greater service to each other and to the cause which they say they represent, if they had refrained from the controversy in which they are now indulging. While there may be some truth in their views, there is a great deal of misunderstanding of the real situation. It is a pity that Sir Chimanlal has not given up all hope of "securing the largest measure of responsible government" from the White Paper now before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, through the Indian consultees working "as one team." The Liberals have already condemned the White Paper constitution, because they realise how difficult it is to get any real freedom out of it, and yet Sir Chimanlal still looks at it expectantly, hoping to get something out of it.

The whole of Sir Chimanlal's attack on Dr. Moonje is intended to strengthen the position of the present National Government, and naturally of Sir Samuel Hoare, as against the attacks made on it by Mr. Churchill and Sir Chimanlal's late chief, Lord Lloyd. It looks as if the appeal made by the Anglo-Indian Press has gone home, and Indian Liberals are now rallying to the standard of Sir Samuel Hoare to make the White Paper Constitution safe for India.

WHY NOT?

We do not see why Dr. Moonje should not attempt to disturb the communal award given by the British Premier. There is no special sanctity about it and it has been condemned on all hands. It has not satisfied the majority of Muslims and if it is allowed to remain it will do immense harm to national interests. It was for that very purpose that the Unity Conference was held first at Lucknow and then at Allahabad, when every effort was made to arrive at an understanding between the various communities by mutual consent and give and take. If it has ever been contemplated by anyone to keep the Premier's Award untouched for [illegible] time, all these efforts would [illegible] have been made and even now [illegible]t too late for Indians to p[illegible] good-will and come to [illegible]e arrangement.

UNDER A D[illegible]

Sir Chim[illegible] under a grea[illegible] he really believes that the Labour Government could have given greater amount of freedom to India than is contained in the White Paper. He does not know Mr. MacDonald well. Did not the Premier again and again refuse to commit himself to any definite policy until the whole proceed[illegible] were over, though Gandhiji repeatedly insisted that the Government should place their cards on the table, so that the R.T.C. delegates might compose their differences?

Surely Sir Chimanlal knows well enough that the Indian question is above all parties in England meaning that all parties must be agreed on any constitutional advance that may be made. That is what Mr. MacDonald has been repeating from the very outset, and this is what has been said only the other day by Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Churchill.

We have no desire to take sides in the controversy between Sir Chimanlal and Dr. Moonje, having no sympathy in this matter with either, but in fairness to Dr. Moonje we must admit that, if Sir Chimanlal and his friends had not such child-like faith in the honesty of the British Premier,—more so than in their countrymen,—the country would not have been faced with the Premier's Award which every nationally minded Indian hates.

VASTLY MISTAKEN.

We must agree on the other hand, that Dr. Moonje has not been very straightforward in his dealings. After the Hindu Mahasabha had once for all decided that the country should not look at the White Paper and should not send any delegation to appear before it, Dr. Moonje manages to lead a deputation of Hindus of all sorts for doing the very thing which he decided the Mahasabha should not do. We cannot find any consistency in this, but Dr. Moonje did not apparently expect anybody to do so. The fact is both Sir Chimanlal and Dr. Moonje are on the wrong track, as they apparently believe that it is still possible to get more than the White Paper contains out of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, either by a united front or by cajoling the members. We are in no doubt that, in this, they are vastly mistaken.

Press Views

Thanks To Pressmen

We cannot forget the service of pressmen in keeping the country in touch with Gandhiji's condition from time to time. They too deserve the grateful thanks of the public. But it pained us to read that Mr. C. Rajagopalachari made certain aspersions against them at Bombay, which were promptly nailed to the counter by Mr. Horniman. If ever there is one who day in and day out makes use of pressmen, it is Mr. C. R. and it ill fits him to remark on those enthusiastic publicists at Parnakuti.—"New Orissa."

Truce To Repression

The complete abandonment of civil disobedience movement as a weapon need not be demanded of the Congress, for it is unlikely that it will in future resort to it. And even such an abandonment can be decided on only in a plenary session of the Congress. Chivalry in politics is a rare quality but no constructive settlement can be arrived at which does not involve a surrender of claims on the contending sides, and nothing can be achieved in politics if the victorious party insists on a grand slam. Such a demand increases bitterness and heart-burning, and no party, though vanquished, likes to be humiliated. The present stalemate can be broken if the Government releases all the Congress political prisoners and allows a Congress session to be held to decide its future policy. The repressive aspect of the dual policy must be thrown overboard.—"Hitawada."

Grave Responsibility

A very grave responsibility rests on the Government with regard to the health of these prisoners who have been taken to the Andamans in utter disregard of public opinion and in complete defiance of the very definite opinion expressed by the Cardew Committee in favour of the abandonment of Andamans as a penal settlement. Public feeling is greatly stirred over the deaths of the three prisoners and the state of affairs prevailing there. And it is up to the Government to forthwith take steps to soothe the situation. Simla cannot claim immunity from the moral responsibility for all that has happened and is happening in the Andamans, if they do not stir themselves in time, the matter is bound to inquire serious proportions, the result of which cannot but recoil on the head of those who, blinded by power, refuse to see beyond their nose.—"Searchlight."

Future Of Honours

At this time when the new constitution of the country is on the anvil, it is interesting to speculate what will be the future of honours. The holders of honours conferred by the present Government have not so far asked for safeguards to maintain their titles in the future. Assuming that they do not make any such demand, will the Federal Government of the future continue to flood the country with newly "honoured" men once every six months? South Africa, we remember reading some years ago has refused to have any "honours". Will the India of the future rise to this height of fierce democracy Or will the National Government have honours, but with a separate gradation instead of the present one?—"National Call."

Fictitious Reciprocity

"If India is to be given any real autonomy in commercial matters it will not do to deprive her of the right of putting any restriction, found at any time to be necessary for the protection of her own commercial interests, on foreign competition including British. Not that in no case may Great Britain or any other country accorded a preferential treatment but that if there should be any such treatment it must be in consonance with the best interests of India. And the case against discrimination should never be based on the ground of a fictitious reciprocity. For there can be no real reciprocity between unequals. It is absurd to hold that between two such unequally developed countries like India and the United Kingdom there can be a rational relationship of reciprocity.—"Mussalman."

"PHUL-CHCHAB" HARIJAN NUMBER

The Harijan number of the "Phul-Chchab," the well-known Gujarati magazine, contains several interesting and instructive articles on the problem of untouchability.

Of special interest to the young are two dramatic scenes, one written by Mr. Kapil Thakkar, MA. and the other by Mr. Jayantilal Oza. The number is well got up and printed.

HOW JAPAN CAN COMPETE WITH INDIA

Japanese Efficiency And Low Cost Of Production

... (BY EQUITY.)

I see that our mill-owners have been approaching the Government for further protection of their industry from Japanese invasion. There are signs that the Government will agree to impose an additional duty gradually to stop the imports from Japan, as the request of the mill-owners is very much to their liking.

What I should like to know is how our Assembly men are viewing this matter of high importance. They simply say, "Yes" to anything the millowners may ask without considering that they are the custodians of 350 millions of people, and not the mouthpiece of a handful of millowners.

SOME HARD FACTS.

Can the Indian mills supply the requirements of the 350 millions? How much has Indian industry suffered by Japanese Dumping and will not England take Japan's place, if the latter's imports are stopped? Why cannot the Indian millowner compete with the Japanese manufacturer, when he can purchase his cotton itself at his very door, whereas the latter has to buy it from India and America? The cotton then goes through the same process as in India, and Japan exports it back in the form of cloth, and it must be said to her credit that she can compete with even 50 per cent. import duty on her goods.

Japanese factories have installed up-to-date machinery, but Indian mills have in many instances an obsolete type, that Lancashire had no use for. Even Lancashire to-day is far behind Japan in this respect. Every Japanese factory possesses automatic looms and one man can manage an average of 12 to 16 looms. The Japanese workman is more skilled than the Indian workman, and can work longer hours on account of climatic conditions.

The wages of the Indian workman are not higher than the Japanese. They are lower, if the average is taken for the full year, as the weavers and other workmen in Japan get sometimes double the ordinary wages from October to February. The wages depend on demand and supply, i.e. when there are plenty of orders, the weaver demands higher wages, and he gets them, but he is also prepared to accept lower wages when there is a slackness of orders. Then, there is the mass production of standard lines, which brings the cost down a great deal.

LOW OVERHEAD CHARGES.

The most important item in the cost of production that makes the difference between the Indian and Japanese mills is the overhead charges. The overhead charges in the Indian mills is much higher due to slavish imitation of English management.

There are, I believe, mill managers getting such fat salaries as Rs. 1,500 to 2,500, fees for Directors for doing nothing. A number of employees in Indian mills holding positions of managers, sub-managers, engineers, weaving masters, spinning masters, etc., are imported from foreign countries and paid fabulous salaries. The Japanese factory will not pay one-fifth of the salaries that are paid for the same jobs in Indian mills. The present system must be scrapped and remodelled and then only efficiency can be brought

(Continued on page 7).

Frankly Speaking

RIGHT FOR ONCE.

The Indian Defence League is being given unnecessary prominence and notoriety by the news agencies. Its statements are magnified into pronouncements of first rate political importance, which they are not.

As we said the other day, the League consists of commercial "toughs" and discredited politicians, who have taken the first opportunity of coming into the limelight.

But, for once, we agree with the League when it says that the White Paper proposals have caused profound and increasing anxiety to all who value Britain's work in India, and that no representative body of Indians accepts or can undertake such a constitution.

The new Constitution is bound to meet with failure at the outset, and Indians would be most gratified, if it were scrapped even now before the proposals take concrete shape.

NOT EXTINCT.

Discussing the possibility of Government's demand from Mahatma Gandhi for a pledge against the resumption of Civil Disobedience, the "New Statesman" rightly remarks that such a pledge is irrelevant, as the movement was ordered by the Congress Executive, which alone can now stop it.

Gandhiji himself has expressed that view, and if the Viceroy refuses to give the Congress Executive the opportunity to reconsider the present situation, it should, at least, not be said that Gandhiji stands in the way of peace.

While the "New Statesman" is wholly right in believing that the Viceroy could have averted the present "awkward position" by showing a little imagination, it has no justification for jumping to the conclusion that Gandhiji has ceased to be a political leader and that the Viceroy can even prevent his return to Congress politics.

VEXATIOUS AND IDIOTIC.

Several officials seem to have got into the habit of needlessly and vexatiously interfering with the affairs of local self-governing bodies, and it is time, the latter combined and effectively protested against such interference.

Moulvi Mahammad Yasin, Chairman of the Burdwan Municipality, having sent a personal wire to Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu on his election as Mayor of Calcutta, the District Magistrate had the temerity to demand an explanation from him.

We wish the Chairman had replied that there was nothing that called for any explanation, but he stated that his congratulations were only a matter of courtesy and could not possibly have any political significance.

That is also the commonsense view. But since the Mayor is a Congressman, we must wait and see whether the Chairman of the Burdwan Municipality will be prosecuted under some Ordinance section or other.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND DEBTS.

At the Poona Co-operative Conference, there was some discussion as to whether the Government Revenue machinery should continue to be turned into a debt-collecting agency for the Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency.

The Thomas Committee in its recommendations for retrenching the expenditure thought that the societies themselves must undertake the work of collecting the loans they made, and that they should not be allowed to burden the Revenue Officers with unnecessary duties.

In the pamphlet prepared by Mr. K.S. Gupte of Poona for the consideration of the Conference he makes out an unanswerable case against Section 59 of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act VII.

No doubt, the arrears to the Societies have grown to a large figure primarily due to the prolonged and unnatural depression, but the work of collection must be thrown on the societies themselves, otherwise they will never take proper care in making loans to borrowers.

HARASSING METHODS.

The Co-operative Societies must take their chance like other people, and the odium for collection of arrears ought not to be thrown on the Revenue machinery of the Government. As the MacLagan Committee rightly stated, such a procedure was not called for and "would lead to laxity in the selection of members and carelessness in the grant of loans."

The Co-operative movement must be self-contained and must not always depend on extraneous help. As it is a number of concessions are already given to it which are denied to others.

Mr. Gupte suggests that the ordinary Civil Courts should be employed for the collection of arrears to the Societies. No doubt, this may involve considerable expenditure to the Societies, and also delay, but they must be made to realise their responsibilities in such matters.

If the Registrar could be induced to employ a staff of his own for the purpose, perhaps it might solve the knotty problem. But the methods are most harassing to the borrowers and must be given up for good.

Readers' Views

ORTHODOX AND UNTOUCHABILITY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. Karandikar says "Untouchability has two sides. One belonging to religious rites and ceremonies and another referring to the rights and privileges of citizenship. The real difference of opinion lies with regard to the first and not the second." Mr. Karandikar has already, in his article "Orthodox Hindus and Untouchability" brought out the rites and ceremonies aspect of the question. The Temple Entry Campaign only aims at giving the Untouchable the common religious rights and privileges of a citizen, the common right to enter a public place of worship and offer his prayers to God. I have yet to learn that the Untouchables wish to take active part in the rites and ceremonies in which many caste Hindus themselves, except Brahmins, cannot take part. This insistence of the rites and ceremonies aspect of the question by the Orthodox Hindus is merely side-tracking the issue.

It is the "Purushartha Sadan" of "wilful purposeful activity" of the Orthodox in their understanding (or misunderstanding) of the "revealed natural laws" of the Dharma Sastras that is the main cause of this degradation of the Untouchables. It is now up to the Orthodox to give a more liberal interpretation to their "revealed natural laws". But it is here that the Orthodox Hindus and the Acharyas have proved most impervious to all reason.

Mr. Karandikar, next, goes into extraneous matters and gives us some of his extraordinary views on Mahatma Gandhi's preachings and methods of attaining Swaraj.

He says that Mahatma Gandhi has preached the social boycott of Government servants with the result that this boycott threatens to create a new class of Untouchables. This novel use of the term "untouchable" does no credit to Mr. Karandikar. It is misunderstanding Gandhiji to say that he preaches the social boycott of Government servants even in their private capacity as individual citizens. If I remember rightly, Gandhiji has condemned this social boycott of Government servants by his followers. This social boycott took place in only a few places and not generally as Mr. Karandikar makes us believe. In this connection, it may be of interest to Mr. Karandikar to know that some of the members of the Friends of India League in England had come all the way to India to study the situation here. They have stated that the present movement taken as a whole has been singularly free from all hatred and ill-will towards anybody—even the British people.

If the worst happens, and Mr. Karandikar's fear that the Government servants will under Swaraj be treated as untouchables is realised, it will be a matter that can be more easily dealt with than the present form of Untouchability claiming the sanction of religion behind it.

I have no desire to enter into a controversy with Mr. Karandikar with regard to his views on the implications of the term "non-co-operation". If Mr. Karandikar will only take the trouble to read Gandhiji's writings more carefully and with a desire to understand Gandhiji's point of view, he will, I am sure, very soon revise his views on "non-co-operation".

Finally, I quite agree with Mr. Karandikar that the Orthodox Hindus should not be abused or treated like monsters. Those reformers who can do nothing else but abuse the Orthodox, are doing a distinct disservice to the cause of reform. But it is now too late and futile to discuss and reason out with the Acharyas.—Yours, etc.

K. S. R.

Bandra, June 2.

EXAMINATION RESULTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mahatma Gandhi's fast has overshadowed other matters of public interest which are usually discussed at this time such as the University examinations. The Matriculation results have just been published and all the remaining results will be declared in a few days.

The B. Sc. results this year disclose some startling facts to which the attention of the authorities concerned is to be drawn if the degree-diplomas of our University are not to be regarded as scraps of paper. In previous years students passing in the "first class" could be counted on the five fingers and a "first class with distinction" was a rarity. In the last B. Sc. results, there are 29 "first class" and 17 "first class with distinction." This is almost a legion of geniuses.

What is strange is that one single Institution monopolises 16 "first class" and 11 "first class with distinction" out of the above numbers and, moreover, all the candidates, about 68, sent up by it are declared successful. To say the least, this seems most extraordinary and suggests that the brightest talent and genius of this Presidency are concentrated in one single Institution for, the other Colleges barely get two or three "first class with distinction." This never happened in previous years.

It is to be hoped therefore, that the University authorities and the Vice-Chancellor will have a strict inquiry made in the matter both for the sake of its prestige and in the interest of the students of all colleges.—Yours, etc.,

L. N. D.

Bhamburda,
Poona June 3rd.

MATRIC AND PORTUGUESE PAPER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The alarming nature of the Portuguese paper set by the Bombay University this year indicates a change in the appointment of the paper-setter. I have, at this moment, before me the previous Portuguese papers of the last six years. As compared with them, this year's paper is something like a novelty. The previous papers had allotted, out of 50 marks fixed for prescribed texts, 20 for Poetry and 30 for Prose. Of these, 32 were devoted to translation from the texts (20 for Poetry and 12 for Prose). Thus questions other than translations carried only 18 marks. But this year we have had something totally different.

In the first place the translation has been altogether discarded. Indeed! "Unsatisfactory translation" has been the solemn theme of nearly all the previous reports of the Portuguese examiners. And the present examiner evidently means to improve translation by a total abolishment of the same. Is this wisdom? The importance of translation in every day life is unquestionably great, and to have a mastery over the art of translation one will require years and even ages of careful study. In these circumstances, the attitude of the present examiner towards translation is really strange. It may be argued that Portuguese is a vernacular and that translation is unnecessary. But has it become a vernacular only this year? Moreover, a careful consideration of the percentage of the people whose vernacular it is supposed to be, will show that it is a vernacular only in name.

Again, only 14 marks have been devoted to 1000 lines of prescribed poetry, while the 200 pages of Prose have received the lion's share of 36. Isn't this cruel and surprising to students long accustomed to something quite different? Is examination another name for consternation?

The wording of the textual questions too appears to be another step towards the fulfilment of the noble mission of the so-called 'consternation.' Besides this, the question on grammar is rather antique in form. The deathknell of rules to be swallowed and kept ready to be vomited in the answer-booklets has long been sounded. The previous Portuguese papers wherein passages were set for Direct and Indirect narration and wrong sentences given for correction, showed greater wisdom.

The results have just been declared and are as astounding as was the paper. The holder of the Edward Dalgado Scholarship obtains only 70 marks, while in the previous year the scholar carried 80 or more. Obviously, the paper was rigidly set and the answers have been rigidly examined. What could be the object of this sudden revolution?—Yours etc.,

GEM.

Dadar, 1st June.

DANGEROUS CHAWLS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The four ghastly looking chawls standing west of the Curry Road Station threaten to collapse every moment and it needs no prophet to state that with a little stronger breeze this would be an accomplished fact burying alive several human beings.

Though they are an eyesore, no notice would have been taken of their dilapidated condition, had it not been for the highly dangerous fact that a few rooms in two of the four chawls have still been allowed to be occupied, without rent perhaps, and children are permitted to play in the open space between the two sets

(Continued on page 7.)

TOPICS ON THE "TAPIS"

Sjt. Mahadev Accuses Me Of Deliberate Dishonesty

By B. G. HORNIMAN

(From Our Evening Edition.)

MAHADEV DESAI'S CHARGE.

I have received a letter from Sjt. Mahadev Desai concerning the notes which appeared in these columns about his charge against "The Chronicle" of publishing "faked photographs" and "false headlines."

As far as the readers of "The Bombay Chronicle" are concerned, I have explained the matter as clearly as possible and, I hope, satisfied them that the "Chronicle" has not been guilty of the serious charge made by Sjt. Mahadev Desai and, I hope, I have satisfied all reasonable people.

It is not clear, whether or not, Sjt. Mahadev Desai intends his letter to be published, but I do not propose to publish it, because he introduces other matters, which are not strictly relevant to this issue, and I do not intend to be drawn into a mixed controversy.

ANOTHER REASON.

As far as Sjt. Mahadev Desai is concerned, I am only concerned with his statement issued to the Press, in which he charged "The Bombay Chronicle" with deliberate deception. Other matters which do not concern this charge directly can be dealt with when their time comes and when those whom they directly concern are in a position to speak about them.

There are recognised rules in a matter of this kind to which I prefer, and am entitled, to adhere.

And the rules of controversy provide another reason for not publishing Sjt. Mahadev Desai's letter.

It is clear that, as far as Sjt. Mahadev Desai's opinion of me is concerned, I am not a fit person to occupy a responsible journalistic person.

UNFIT.

Despite what I have written completely refuting his charge and, at any rate, repudiating any intention to deceive the public, he persists in his charge and accuses me of trying to defend the publication of "faked photographs," adding the curious remark that "the length of the article is its own accusation," to which he adds again,

> "You claim that 'there was no suggestion that it was an actual picture of Mahatmaji breaking his fast. The caption was 'How Gandhiji Broke the Fast.' Permit me to say that, it was not only a suggestion, it was worse. It was very much a claim, however much you might try to write it off."

I am also assured that, "I am insulting my readers when I say that they want all this."

It appears, therefore, that I have not only attempted deliberately to deceive and cheat the public, but I have dishonestly tried to cover up my crime by a false subterfuge.

FEELING NO WORSE.

This is Sjt. Mahadev Desai's view and, I think, I may be pardoned if I decline to continue a discussion after this, with a gentleman who holds such a devastating view of my moral character as a journalist.

It is the first time, during a career of 37 years on the Press, that I have ever been accused of deliberate dishonesty, much less of endeavouring to cover up my iniquity with a disgraceful cloak of falsity. But I am sorry to say my withers are unwrung. I feel no worse than I was before Sjt. Mahadev Desai hurled these stupendous charges at me.

"SNEER AT ASHRAM."

I need only refer to one more point. Sjt. Mahadev Desai says in the concluding portion of his letter, in which he makes an appeal to me—or, rather calls upon me—to serve the country with truth and nothing else, "I think even your resentment should not have permitted you to indulge in a cheap sneer at the Ashram, which has not offended you."

Sjt. Mahadev Desai is mistaken. There was no sneer at the Ashram, though I am not surprised at this further example of reading into words and things more than their plain meaning implies.

What I said was, that the Press had enough difficulties to contend against "without having this Ashram censorship imposed on it."

There is no sneer here at all at the Ashram. It is merely a complaint that the authorities of the Ashram should conceive themselves to be qualified to censure, if not to censor the Press.

THEIR MONOPOLY.

I am not a believer in Ashrams myself. I do not think that they are a kind of institution which usually produce men and women fit for the battle of life and charitably inclined towards their fellow-creatures.

But that is only my personal opinion, though I think that the experience of history backs it. I do not claim to be a judge in the matter and I should be the last to sneer at an institution devoted to such excellent objects, or those concerned in their conduct.

I am forced to think however, that some of the latter should guard themselves more carefully than they appear to be doing sometimes, against the deadly sin of uncharitableness and avoid the delusion that they possess a monopoly of rectitude and truth.

SERVICE TO TRUTH.

I shall continue to devote myself to Truth, as I see it, both in my profession and in the service of my country to the best of my ability. I suppose I shall, like everybody else, continue to make mistakes from time to time to the end of my life, and sometimes I may blunder into the pursuit of chimeras, which appear to be Truth, but are not.

But I do not allow anybody to question my sincerity and intention to be true in whatever I do nor will I ever abandon the pursuit of what I conceive to be the Truth in my service to my profession and the national cause of India.

MUST DECLINE.

I do not claim anything in return, but that my sincerity and singleness of motive will not be questioned. But, as I am prepared to look charitably on the blunders and occasional follies of others, I look for a little charity in return.

Sjt. Mahadev Desai, with his own peculiar standards of rectitude and charity, may conceive that he is entitled to make assumptions and cast charges of dishonesty without due consideration and enquiry, and persist in them after they have been shown to be unfounded, but I do not think many people will agree with him. And, as far as I am concerned, I must decline any further discussion with him as long as he holds the opinion of me that he has expressed in the passages I have quoted.

B. G. HORNIMAN.

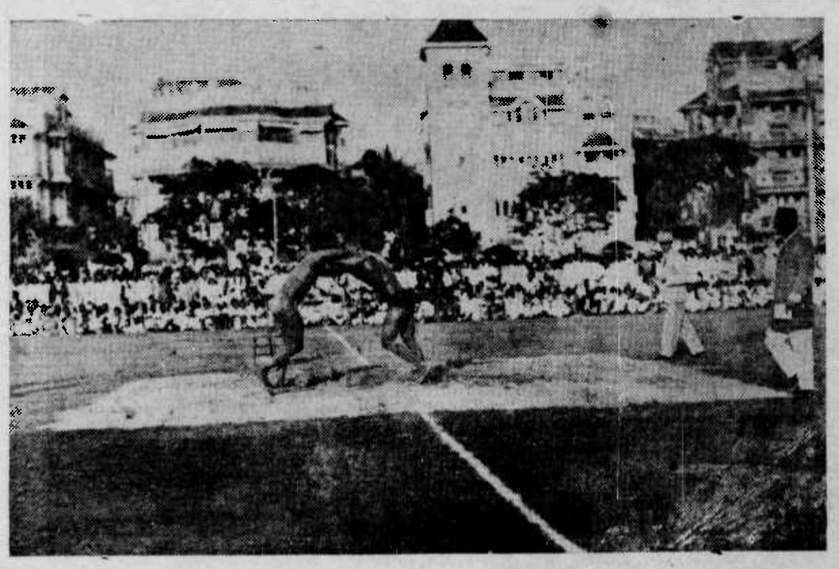
GIRLS! WOULD YOU CHOOSE?

SAFETY, COMFORT, CIVILIZATION? OR AFRICA .....

THE LION COUNTRY ..... AND THE SAVAGE LOVE OF KASPA THE LION MAN!

KING OF THE JUNGLE

AT PATHE, SATURDAY NEXT



The bout between Arjun Singh and Jamma Jat which ended in a draw on Sunday at the Cooperage.

HOW JAPAN CAN COMPETE WITH INDIA

(Continued from page 6.)

into play to bring the mills to a level to enable them to compete with the Japanese manufacturer.

I do not believe in keeping up an Industry artificially at the expense of the tax-payers—the poor masses. Is it because they are giving employment to about five lakhs of people that the interests of 350 millions should be sacrificed? As long as the millowners get outside help to keep up their industry, they will make no headway nor improve their methods and bring down the cost of production.

Our millowners ought to be more than satisfied with the 50 per cent. duty in their favour and their only solution lies in bringing down the cost of production by installing the latest machinery, and studying the latest methods from Japan and America in rationalisation. And they should standardise and begin mass production, instead of allowing themselves to be strangled by Manchester. From the reports issued in Lancashire there are signs of prosperity there. They should engage only Indians, have them trained, and pay them according to Indian standard. Mahatma Gandhi has been advocating this even for Indian Public Services.

BE INDIANS FIRST.

I want to ask you why we should give preference to Lancashire? What has she done to us? She has bled the poor Indian for the past 150 years, and made him so helpless not only physically but also mentally, that he is now left without any initiative of his own and slavishly adopts foreign methods, in his food, dress, home life, and even in his aspirations.

How many millions die of famine and starvation in India, how many millions are under-fed and under-clothed, and do we get any contributions from Lancashire or from the others who fatten themselves on these masses, to make the lives of the latter less miserable? The rich Indians, Maharajahs, Rajahs, and Nawabs, only contribute lakhs for their foreign luxuries and pleasures.

DANGEROUS CHAWLS

(Continued from page 6.)

of Chawls thus endangering human life.

The premises are undoubtedly highly dangerous for human habitation and are apparently marked "U. H. H." and that accounts for their having been abandoned some time back. But who is now responsible for their re-occupation in part? Why have the ingress and egress to the wretched buildings not been barred to prevent their re-occupation. What's the Municipal Engineering Department doing? By stamping them with "U. H. H." the responsibility has not ceased.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. JAYAKAR.

Lohar Ali, Thana,
June 5.

BARODA STRIKERS TO RESUME WORK

BARODA, June 4
(By Mail)

The Dewan of Baroda has brought about a satisfactory settlement between the management and operatives of Old Textile Mill, who were on strike for the last two months.

The Mill workers will resume work from to-day.—A. P.

IDAR STATE

"Exaggerated Accounts" Of Alleged Grievances

OFFICIAL REPLY

President Of Mandal Admits Improvements And Efforts Of Dewan

A Press Communique from the Publicity Department Idar State, says:—

"The so-called Idar Prajakiya Mandal has from time to time, put forward, in pamphlets they issued and in the speeches of their members in some of the meetings of the Mandal, some grievances. Leaving aside the exaggerated accounts and the verboes language, the things referred to are given below and for the guidance of the State subjects and information to others, the true state of things is also given side by side, so that the reader can see for himself, what is correct and advantageous from the State subjects' point of view.

IMPROVEMENT ADMITTED

"(1) They say that the Dewan Saheb did not put in practice all the schemes for the welfare of the people and did not carry out what was announced from time to time.

"Taking into consideration the financial position of the State when the present Dewan Saheb assumed charge of the office, it was not possible to put all the schemes into practice at once, for all such constructive schemes require a great deal of expenditure in the beginning. But as the financial position is improving, some schemes are gradually put into practice. The letter of the President of the Mandal dated 5th July 1932 itself acknowledges this fact. He writes "I am very glad to read in the last State "Gazette" that Your Honour's kind promise, made in July last to rule the State with an open mind to ameliorate the poor condition of the subjects, has received due consideration and the beginning to translate the same in action is made by founding the School for Agriculture in the capital of the State. x x x x x I very sincerely congratulate His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Idar and particularly Your Honour for this noble beginning to improve the condition of the people and thus try very studiously to solve one of the biggest problems of statesmen and patriots in these days."

'ENTIRELY FALSE."

"(2) They say that the Council opened 34 schools in two and a half years' time and the present administration opened only 3 new schools in about a year and nine months.

"This statement is entirely false. From the Administration Reports, the number of schools before the Council came into existance (Decr. 1927), was 59 and it was 77 in September 1930 and 82 in September 1931. So the Council opened only 23 new schools and not 34. While the number of schools opened by the present administration during a period of one year and nine months is 22 and not 3 as the Mandal has wrongly stated.

"(3) Mr. Inamdar, a Deccani gentleman with no knowledge of Gujarati, is appointed as Director of Public Instruction.

"The facts about the appointment are as follows:—When Mr Palsule was relieved of his duties, and the post of D. P. I. was advertised in the papers ..... there was no application from any Gujarati knowing gentleman with equal or nearly equal qualifications to those of Mr. Inamdar, so he was selected as it was thought that his qqalifications, experience and work will be more useful for the advancement of education in the State, and bettering the condition of the people than having a person with a knowledge of Gujarati but far lower qualifications. Moreover Mr. Inamdar was working for the last fifteen years in Aundh State, as Minister of Education, in the very State, which the Mandal people themselves had recommended as an ideal and model worth to be followed by Idar State (vide their letter of 8-6-31).....

MALVAN WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

Allege Agents Have Failed To Implement Terms Of Settlement

Mr. G. R. Taldeokar, the General Secretary of the Cashew-Nut Workers' Union, Malvan writes:—

The public are aware that the men and women workers of the cashew-nut factory, Malvan struck work on 23rd January 1933 for the redress of their several grievances and as a protest against the wage cuts and conducted their strike to a successful conclusion in the face of heavy odds. The workers of Malvan maintained the strike for full 61 days and would have continued it for many days more, had Mr. Zhante, the proprietor of the facorty not arrived at a satisfactory agreement with their Union.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

According to the terms of the agreement, the management agreed inter alia that:—

1. The Cashew-nuts will be distributed amongst the workers in equal proportions and without any favouritism; 2. Ten pounds unbroken cashew-nuts in tins will be given to workers for cleaning at home; 3. The working hours will be from 7 in the morning to 7 in the evening including recess period; 4. The cashew-nut cleaners and selectors will be paid their wages within 10 to 15 days after the close of every month and, 5. The cashew-nut breakers will be paid their wages within 3 days after every week.

BREACH ALLEGED.

These and several other concessions conceded by the management were explained to the strikers and they, in obedience to the advice of the Union resumed work on 24th March 1933. But the management have failed to implement the terms of the agreement. While black legs are shown special consideration in the matter of their service conditions' granted special concession and given full measure of cashew-nuts, the strikers are unnecessarily harassed, and made to sit without work for hours together. Not only that they do not get ten pounds unbroken cashew-nuts for cleaning at their homes, but some two or three pounds broken nuts are mixed with that and if the weight of the cleaned and unbroken nuts is less than seven pounds, the workers are given broken nuts for cleaning at home for which of course they are paid very meagrely. The factory is never closed at 7 p.m. and workers are not paid their wages at the proper time, their pay being kept in arrears for two to three months. The auhorities, if approached, instead of paying any attention to the grievances of workers, punish them for 'impertinence".

The Union brought these grievances of the workers to the notice of the proprietor through letters and personal interviews, but to no avail and none of the grievances have been redressed so far. This attitude of indifference has created much discontent and if persisted in will compel them to resort to direct action again.

WHY PROTECTION FOR EMPLOYERS ALONE?

T. U. C. Secretary Exposes Millowners' "Economy Campaign" And Appeals For Withdrawal Of Patronage

Mr. S. Mukunda Lall, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has sent the following statement for publication:

From every nook and corner of the country most shocking news have been pouring in daily about wage reduction and 'en-bloc' dismissal of textile workers. Apprehending trouble that might be caused by resistance of workers against these ruthless methods in the name of economy and rationalisation, the employers have of late devised a novel method of closing down the Mills and as a result, all the employees are being thrown out of employment.

EXPLOITING POVERTY.

The great pity of it is that after keeping the mills closed for some time and thus getting rid of the operatives and the ranks of workers the owners open the mills again with new recruits at lower rates of wages. This game they repeat again and again and thereby every time the standard of living of the workers is being further lowered. It is most unfair on the part of the employers to take advantage of the poverty, unemployment and disorganised state of the workers.

GOVERNMENT INDIFFERENT.

It is a matter of regret that the Government is indifferent to the interests of workers, specially when protection is given to the Industrialists. In England and other western countries when any industrialist or commercialist seeks patronage or protection from the Government, he is to enter into an agreement, and one of the conditions of such agreement is that the employer must give his employees the best standard of wages and other facilities that obtain in the district or county in which he carries on his business. And such contract is subject to adjustment of even to cancellation if the employer fails to fulfil the aforesaid condition, and the Parliament has got the right to intervene in such questions and to bring pressure upon the Government to settle the disputes between the contending parties i.e. employers and employees.

ONE SIDED PROTECTION.

But unfortunately in India protection is one-sided and that is to employers alone. The Trade Disputes Act that has been passed a few years ago, still remains a dead letter in as-much-as whenever any Union requests the Government to set up a Conciliation Board for arbitration under the provisions of the said Act, the workers get only a sterio-typed reply in the negative.

It is all the more regrettable that the shrewd capitalist employers have all of a sudden become upltra-patrictic and have so far been successful in exploiting the true patriotism of Indian nationalists either in the Congres camp or among the consumers in the market in the name of Swadeshi. As a matter of fact, a large number of mills in the country have managed to get themselves entered into the approved list of the National Congress Committees in different provinces. Here also the Congress authorities did not put any condition for the protection of workers. Nor do the consumers care to know or feel for a moment how the employees who clothe the people, are treated and ultimately thrown into streets as beggars.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

It is high time that the Acting President of the Indian National Congress had made a declaration withdrawing patronage of the Congress from those mills which have either closed down or introduced wage-cuts, short time, three or four-looms system or mass dismissal in the name of so-called economy. The consumers should also equally refuse to purchase any kind of cloth produced by such mills. Then alone sufficient pressure can be brought to bear upon the Mill owners to deal with the workers more reasonably.

DOCK-LABOUR UNION'S SUCCESSFUL WORK

Management's Tribute To Stevedors For Co-operation

The first annual general meeting of the Bombay Docks and Harbour Stevedore, Labour Union was held at Sholapur Street on Sunday the 28th May last when Mr. I. S. Haji the President of the Union presided

Mr. Abdul Hakim Khan secretary of the Union in submitting the annual report stated that he was glad to state that the Union had been officially recognised by several Stevedores who were willing and ready to co-operate with the Union for the benefit of the labour. Ugly strikes were prevented by the activities of the Union's Managing Committee. The stevedores and the labourers were on extremely friendly terms.

THEIR 'MAGNA CHARTA'.

Mr. Haji in his presidential address 'inter alia' stated that the Indian Trade Union Act both in its letter and spirit was a 'Magna Charta' for the labourers given by the Government for the benefit of the labourers. This is an act to improve the conditions of the labour and not as a weapon to fight political battles. Mr. Haji said the Union had full confidence in Mr. Joshi who represents the Labour in the Joint Select Committee.

RE-ELECTED.

After the election of the office bearers for the ensuing year the meeting terminated.

Mr. Haji and Khan Bahadur Samadkhan were re-elected as President and Vice-President and Mr. Abdul Hakim Khan was elected as the General Secretary.

TRAMWAY-MEN'S UNION

A public meeting of the Tramway workers was held on Friday, opposite Kingsway Workshop, Dadar, Mr. A. T. Desai, Vice-President of the Union, presiding.

Mr. B. R. Shinde, the Secretary of the Union explained to the men the notice dated the 27th May regarding the alteration of dates for the submission of applications for loans from Provident Fund, Savings Fund and Employees' Welfare fund and said that the Workshop Superintendent has forwarded to the higher authorities the proposal of the Deputation to grant larger amounts of loans from Employees' Welfare Fund, as the men have to pay a higher rate of interest for the loans borrowed from a Marwari or a Pathan and that he would put up a notice if the same is approved by them.

The Workshop Superintendent, continued the speaker, has suggested to establish a Co-operative Credit Society as in the Railways, in case the men liked the idea but the deputation has not yet discussed this question.

As regards the refund of income tax to those men whose income was less than Rs. 1,000/- for the last year the Workshop Superintendent has told the deputation that the matter has been given in the hands of the Income Tax Officer of the Coy. and that he hoped to refund the same early.

DEWAN OF IDAR CONGRATULATED

Mr. Bhandari Awarded Rai Bahadur

MAHUVA, June 5.

The Maharaja, Officers and subjects of the Idar State warmly congratulated Mr. Jagannath N. Bhandari the Dewan of Ilar, to-day on his being created Rai Bahadur on the occasion of His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday in recognition of his enlightened administration.

References were made to his far-reaching measures to spread education, develop internal transport, improve agriculture and uplift rural population in the State since his assumption of office on the termination of the Council of Administration on July 11, 1931.

The Maharaja Saheb expressed his genuine satisfaction at the confidence inspired among his subjects by the Dewan Saheb's unwearied zeal, for furthering their welfare in all possible ways.—A.P.

The public library at Leningrad, Russia, is the largest library in the world. According to a comparative table issued by the American Library Association, it contains 4,832,000 books and 332,000 pamphlets. The British Museum contains about 3,200,000 printed books.

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151, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

ALL-BOMBAY RUNNING AND CYCLING RACES

Thousands Witness Thrilling Finishes At Matunga On Sunday Morning: Two Competitors Meet With Accident And One Collapses

Several thousand spectators assembled to witness the All-Bombay Running and Cycling races held at Matunga, on Sunday, at 7-30 a.m. under the auspices of Matunga Vyayam Shala. Volunteers of the well-known Swastic League of Bombay and Matunga Police kept order. The Ambulance car of the Swastic League was also in attendance.

Among those present were Mr. B. G. Horniman who presided. Smt. Urmila Mehta. Seth Valabhaji Jadavji, Seth Narayandas Trikamdas. Seth Bhaoanji Khimji Kayani. Seth Bhimbhai Purohit, Seth Parshottam Vrajlal. Seth Takersey Dossa. Seth R. H. Thakkar. Seth Mulraj Gokuldas Nensey. Seth Jamnadas Gokuldas Nensey. Seth Pragji Damji. Seth Tribhovandas Pragji. Seth Popatlal Pitamber. Seth Ratansey Kalyanji, etc.

Syt. Ramchandra Iyer and Syt. V. B. Chhaya acted as judges. Dr. G. S. Jasani acted as starter and Dr. J. K. Kamdar was the referee. Dr. Shantilal Keshavlal Shangani and Dr. Krishnan served as Medical officers.

3 MILES' RUNNING RACE.

There were in all 18 competitors in this race Exactly at 7-30 a.m. Dr. Jasani, the starter, gave the order and tre race started. In the very first round. Mr. Basrur outdistanced his competitors and maintained his lead through all the subsequent rounds. He won the race by nearly half a furlong. second came Mr. N. B. Aga and Mr. P. B. Vaidya came third.

The race was completed in 16 minutes and 30 seconds. Mr. Basrur was lustily cheered by the spectators for his outstanding victory.

Mr. Raman who participated in this race unfortunately collapsed through exhaustion. He was promptly attended to by Dr. Krishnan and removed to Dr. Krishnan's dispensary on a stretcher. After a short time he was taken home.

10 MILES' CYCLING RACE.

Of the 20 candidates in this race, two (Mr. Davar & Mr. Kolly) withdraw at the last moment. This race provided great excitement and keen interest. The Cyclists rad to finish 12 rounds.

TWO ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Bastani & Mr. Malsom were leading but in the last round and almost near the winning post-theee two met into an accident. Their cycles collided and both fell. Mr. Bastani was rather seriously injured on the head while Mr. Malcom fortunately escaped with silght injury. Both were promptly taken to Hospital in the Ambulance Car with Dr. Sangani in attendance. Their wounds were dressed and they were sent away with their friends.

EXCITING FINISH.

Except for this unfortunate accident, the race proved a great thrille. Nearly 10 cyclists kept up the excitement to a high pitch making it difficult for any body to predict the winner. In the last round. amidst great excitement and delight of the srectators. Mr. S. J. Shroff don the race. Mr. J. B. Guard came second and third came Mr. J. K. Irani. The race was finished on 24 minutes and 7 seconds.

PROCESSION.

After the races were over the President. Mr. B. G. Horniman and winners were taken in procession to Matunga Vyayam Shala Compound where a meeting was held Mr. B. N. Maheshwari. President of Matunga Vyavam Shala was the first speaker. He congratulated the winner and declared that Matunga Vyavamshala was non-communal and cormopolitan body in outlook. Hindus Muslims. Parsis and others had participated in the races. Such activities as these races would promote the sporting spirit among them and increase in them love of physical culture.

PRESIDENT DISTRIBUTES PRIZES.

The President. Mr. B. G. Horniman congratulated the winners He also congratulated the organisers of Matunga Vyayamshala for encouraging such sports on non?communal basis. He then distributed prizes to the winners and garlanded them.

AWARDS.

Two "Anarkali" cups valued Rs. 25/- each, presented by The Western India Cigarette Co. were given to the winners in each race. A Cup valued Rs. 15/ presented by Seth Soorji Valabhdas-colour Co. was given to the second winner in 3 miles running race while the second winner in cycling race got Purohit cup valued Rs. 15/- presented by Seth Bhimbhai Purohit Third winners in both the races given to the Competitors by received Givindashram cups valued Rs. 5/ each presented by Seth Prushottam Vrajlal of Govindashram Mithaiwalla Packets of sweetmeats were also given to the connect his by Govindashram Mithaiwalla.

The winners were also garlanded by Mr. B. N. Maheshwari as President of Matunga Peoples' Association.

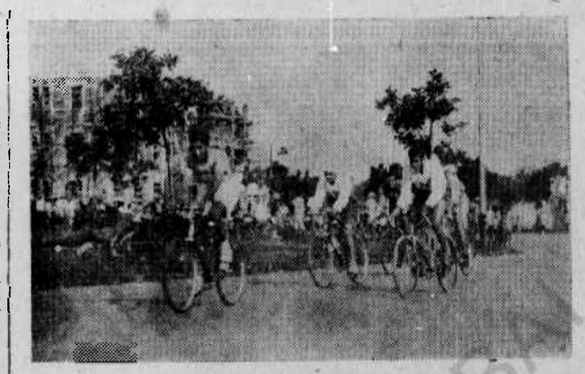
MAYOR'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Mr. B. J. Nensey. the secretary of Matunga Vyayamshala. them read the letter of Dr. M. C. Javle to Mr. B. N. Maheswadi in which he offered his hearty congratulation to winners in both the reces.

Mr. B. N. Maheshwari, in conclusion thanked the President and Swastie League and eulogised the service of Volunteers.

After a formal vote of thanks to the President moved by Mr. Ramchandra Iyer and seconded by Mr. Vischhaya. the meeting terminated.

The three winners of the cycle race held at Matunga on Sunday.



The cycle race organised by the Matunga Sports Club on Sunday morning Mr. S. J. Shroff wins the race.

Finish of the running race at Matunga on Sunday morning Mr. Basrer comes first.

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School re-opens on Tuesday 6th June, 1933.

School hours between 10-30 A. M. to 4-30 P. M.

APPLY FOR ADMISSION TO THE PRINCIPAL.

PRINTING OF GANDHIJI'S WORKS

Navjivan Press On Its New Plans

AHMEDABAD, June 3.

The Manager of the Navjivan Press, Ahmedabad in a statement to the press says that the closing down of the Navjivan Press owing to the existing political situation has had some results which the Navjivan management would like to avoid as far as possible.

One of the results has been the stopping of all printing of Gandhian literature for which there is an increasing demand.

While the management cannot think of restarting the press until after a settlement is reached. they think that they owe to the public to supply them with clean and ennobling literature which it has been the ambition of the Navjivan publication department to provide practically at cost price.

They have. therefore. decided to get books which are in greater demand printed elsewhere as soon as possible.

They have decided to open their bookshop at Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad. The printing of several books by Gandhiji has been already taken in hand and they will be ready by the middle of June 1933.—A.P. •

WOMAN INVENTOR OF STIFF COLLAR

To-day, when figures show that the stiff collar is gradually dying out. manufactures are loking with veneration at a tablet on a house in Troy, New York.

The tablet commemorates the inventor of the stiff collar.

It was a woman—a blacksmith's wife.

And she lived 100 years ago.

Mrs. Hannah Lord Montagu was thrifty. She washed her husband's shirts, which had collars attached to them—soft ones.

But she noticed during her washing that the collar was always dirtier than the shirt.

This gave her an inspiration. She cut off the collars of the shirts, put bands on the shirts, and starched the now separate collars. She found they stayed clean longer.

Blacksmith Montagu was pleased, and told his friends.

Thus was the stiff collar given to the world.

£100,000 DIAMOND AT CHICAGO FAIR

78 Carat Stone Looted From Nasik Temple Will Be On View

The following message sent by Reuter's correspondent at Chicago in mail week appears in a London contemporary:—

"The great Nassak Diamond—first seen by white man as the gleaming eye of an Indian god—will dazzle the eyes of visitors at the 1933 Chicago World's Fair.

It is announced by Fair officials that the £100,000 gem, looted from the temple of Siva at Nassak, India, in the 18th century and later taken to London will be the chief exhibit in the jewellery display.

The 78 5/8 carat stone will be guarded elaborately. It will rest in a cabinet of burglar-proof glass inside of which is a drill-proof safe.

The top of the safe folds back and allows tohe cushion on which the diamond will rest to rise and display it above the safe."

DOCTOR BURIED PIPE IN HAND

Also Match-Box And Favourite Book Are Placed In Coffin

An unusual procedure has been adopted in the preparation for burial of the body of Dr. John Theobald Hill, who was found poisoned at a West End hotel.

At Westminister mortuary the body has been clothed in a blue serge suit. shirt. collar. tie and shoes.

The doctor's pipe has been placed in one hand and a box of matches in the other. while his tobacco pouch rests upon his chest. His favourite book. "The Rover," has also been placed in the coffin.

It was Dr Hill's wish that he should be buried in this way. The funeral took place at Streatham Park Cemetery.

Mr. Ingleby Oddie. the Westminster Coroner. recorded a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" at the inquest.

VIENNA HOLDS BRAHMS FESTIVAL

President Miklas Presents Gold Medal To Dr. Furtwangler

On May 16. the Brahms Memorial Festival arranged by the German Brams Society together with the Vienna Society of the Friends of Music was opened with appropriate ceremonies in the Grosser Musikvereinssaal. Vienna.

The guests of honor entered while the Austrian National Hymn was being played. Among those present were: Federal President Miklas of Austria. who together with President Hindenburg of Germany has assumed the Honorary Patronage of the Festival: Chancellor Dr. Lollfuss; Minister Dr. Schuschnigg; the German Ambassador. Herr Reith; Representatives of the Municipality and of the Diplomatic Corps, etc.

The welcome address was held by the Vice-president of the Friends of Music, Dr. Ernst Kraus. He was followed by Dr. Schuschnigg, who paid a tribute to the great German Master, Dr. Wilhelm Furtwangler. in charge of the artistic supervision of the Festival. then spoke.

Prof. Franz Schutz gave an organ recital of Brahms works, and the conclusion of the ceremonies was the performance of the "Fest und Gedenkspruche" by the Vienna Opera Choir. conducted by Prof. Grossmann.

DECORATIONS.

President Miklas of Austria has awarded the Great Gold Medal of Honor to Dr. Wilhelm Furtwangler in recognition of his services on behalf of music in Vienna. The President also awarded the Great Medal of Honor for Services on Behalf of the Republic to Pablo Casals and Bronislav Hubermann. Before the opening of the Vienna Brahms Festival. President Miklas personally presented these medals to the famous artists.

World Situation To-day Reminiscent Of 1914

Lloyd George Pleads For Fair-Play To Germans Lest Another War Overtake Nations

Mr. Lloyd George attended the opening session of the annual conference of the Women's National Liberal Federation in mail week and delivered a speech full of grave warning concerning the situation in Europe. particularly in Germany, and the dangers of drift in face of the unemployment problem at home, says the "Manchester Guardian."

"There are two questions arising out of the German position," he said, 'and it is a fatal error to mix them up. One is the abominable treatment of the Jews in Germany and the other is the abominable treatment of Germany by the Allies over the question of disarmament. If we mix these two up we shall commit an irreparable blunder. The treatment of the Jews by the German Government is an outrage on every principle on which civilised society is based. It is the sort of mistake that France made when it drove out the Huguenots. There is not a word to be said in palliation or excuse of it.

"But when you come to disarmament I feel a special personal responsibility in this matter. I was one of the four who drafted the disarmament clauses of the Peace Treaty. Now you may have any opinion you like about the Treaty of Versailles, and there are any amount of opinions, especially among people who have never read a line of it. It was a human document. therefore it was necessarily imperfect. No human document is perfect I observe, for example. from the agenda of the National Liberal Federation. that that body is going to amend its constitution. (Laughter.) But if ever there were clauses of the treaty that were just. the disarmament clauses were just.

"Those clauses provided that Germany should dismantle that tremendously powerful armament that precipitated the war and came very near to accomplishing its prefarious purposes. The promoters of the treaty said 'Before we begin to disarm we do not feel safe to do so until that great army is disintegrated. but, we said the moment that is done we will all fellow.' We did not merely put that as a promise in writing. we set-up special machinery in the League of Nations to carry out that pledge. In two years Germany was disarmed to the limit fixed by that treaty. I took my part in insisting that that should be done. What have the signatories to the treaty done? What have the nations done that compelled Germany to sign that treaty?

"Not only have they failed to carry out their pledge but they have increased their armaments and made them more powerful. Year by year Germany has been pleading for a fulfilment of that pledge—not for a revision of the treaty but for the execution of that treaty. France, Poland. Czecho-Slovakia have thousands of heavy guns, tanks and heavy bombing aeroplanes. Germany is allowed none. Are you surprised that after waiting for 14 years the Germans have got angry. Probably they have lost their balance.

"I do not like some of the things that are being said just now by people in very high places. That was a foolish speech that was delivered by the Secretary for War the other day when he talked about sanctions against Germany. He did it wiout asking the permission of the Prime Minister or of the Foeign Secretary. It was a monstrous thing to have done. Let us, before we rush into another blunder. think and appeal for caution and good counsel. Let us talk to Germany in the League of Nations on the basis of insisting on a just level of fair play; all-round fair play for the 600,000 Jews in Germany. fair play for the 60,000,000 of Germans.

"I am sorry to see some Liberals and Socialists have recently been doing something which seems to me like stirring up the flames that are sweeping rapidly towards the powder magazing of Europe. Let them reflect. I will tell you what often strikes me, and it is an unpleasant reflection. Pacifism is too often not so much a love of peace as a choice of wars. I was glad to see a hint somewhere that the whole matter should once more be referred to the League of Nations. That will give time.

I cannot help thinking that if the whole problem is dealt with fairly and fearlessly. if each party is called upon to carry out its promise, if not merely Germany is called upon to carry out the treaty but if the others are prepared to carry out their part. then what seems to me to be a situation which grows more and more alarming and more reminiscent of 1914. when war came with no one wanting it. may be escaped I do hope that we will not allow this crisis to develop in such a way that we shall find ourselves. plunged into another terrible conflict when no one on earth really wants it."

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SEN GUPTA FOR RANCHI

C. I. D. Officers And Nurse Accompany Ex-Mayor Of Calcutta

CALCUTTA, June 5.

In pursuance of the Government of India's order for internment, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta left for Ranchi last night.

Besides the C. I. D. officers, a nurse also accompanied Mr. Sen Gupta, according to the instructions of the doctors of the Medical College, where he had been detained up to this time for treatment.—A.P.

ARRIVAL AT RANCHI

RANCHI, June 5

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta was brought here from Calcutta.

He motored from Muri under an escort of a police inspector and has been accommodated in a private bungalow on Kanki Road.

It is understood that for reasons of health he has been permitted to stay here with his family.—A. P.

SURAT JAINS FOR ABOLITION OF UNTOUCHABILITY

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, June 5.

A meeting of the Surat Jain Sangh will be held on Thursday next to consider the application submitted by Ladva, Shrimalies and Salvi Jains of Surat to the Sangh party to take them among the Jain Sangh. There are two parties of Jains which are known as Yoovak Sangh and Society Party which are too keen about the question.

A public meeting of Surat was held under the presidentship of Dr. Dikshit to organize Antyajya Seva Sangh. Lady Vidyagavri Nilkanth, a well-known social worker of Ahmedabad addressed the meeting over the question of untouchability and a branch of Antyajya Sava Sangha was established. Dr. Dikshit was appointed President and Dr. Manilal was appointed Secretary of the branch.

CALCUTTA, June 5.

Sudhir Chandra Mitra (aged 12) died with a cloth tied round his neck. His body was discovered in a room in which he shut himself when his father rebuked him for some act of boyish mischief.—A. P.

DELHI JOURNALIST LOSES SUIT

Case Against Mardy Jones Dismissed; Ex-Maharajah Nabha's Name Figures

NEW DELHI, June 5.

A complaint filed against Mr. Mardy Jones, former M. P. by Mr. Pillai, a Delhi journalist, was dismissed this afternoon. In passing orders the Magistrate observed:—

Mr. Pillai, proprietor of the "Princely India", filed an application against Gurcharan Singh, ex-Maharaja of Nabha and Mardy Jones, under Sections 109, 420 and 384, I.P.C. on the ground that the accused numoer two, in conspiracy with accused one, on 9-4-33 misrepresented and thus made him part with two files containing original letters that the ex-Maharaja of Nabha had addressed to Mr. Ramamurti, a Member of the Council of State, written against the present Viceroy and several other persons by offering him Rs. 15,000 as the price for two files and a cheque for Rs. 2,000 as earnest money, that the accused Jones failed either to return the files or pay Rs. 15,000 and was leaving India for England; hence he be detained and dealt with according to law.

So far as accused number one, Gurcharan Singh, is concerned there is nothing on record to show that he, in any way conspired, excepting in the imagination of the complainant. In the first complaint instituted by him against Jones on 22nd May on the self-same grounds and dismissed by me on 25th May, he was not included as an accused. His inclusion in the second complaint as an accused seems to be an afterthought, perhaps to blackmail and extract some money, knowing that he will have no remedy left against Jones if he left India.

NO CRIMINALITY.

Coming now to the merits of the case as left against Jones, I see that the complainant had received the sum of Rs. 2,000 by cheque as earnest money for the price of his two files which so to say, were sold. The contract was either to pay the Rs. 15,000 within one month or return the files. There is no criminality shown in the case and the whole affair, if at all, is a civil one. No offence has been made out against Jones. It is only a breach of contract. The complainant can seek remedy in a Civil Court if he so desires. I dismiss the complaint under Section 203 Cr. P. C, finding no case under Sections 109, 420 and 384 I. P. C. against the accused.—A. P.

MAJOR DIES IN CUSTODY

P. Hargreaves Was To Stand Trial For Cheating But Collapses In Lock-up

CALCUTTA, June 5

Major P. Hargreaves, wanted in connection with two cases of cheating in Lahore and Mussoorie, suddenly collapsed and died when in police custody at Lall Bazar headquarters this afternoon. Earlier in the day Hargreaves was directed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to be sent to Lahore for trial.

The body has been sent to the morgue.—A. P.

HOARE TO REPRESENT INDIA

Deccan Merchants' Association To Lodge Protest With League If He Persists

Manaji Rajuji, President, Deccan Merchants' Association, Girgaum, Bombay has sent the following cable to Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, London:

Perturbed at a London report, that Sir S. Hoare is desirous of leading the Indian Delegation to the World Economic Conference. We obect to non-Indian leadership on principle and as against the established practice.

We had represented to the Viceroy against the reported leaderhisp of Sir G. Schuster.

A copy of the representation was forwarded to the Secretary-General, League of Nations, Geneva. We hope efforts of yourself and others will prove successful in overcoming Sir S. Hoare's obstinacy. We will lodge formal protest with League and with open the Conference if Sir S. Hoare persists.

INDORE MILL WORKERS STICK TO DEMAND

Hold Mammoth Meeting And Appeal To Maharaja

(From A Correspondent)

INDORE, June 5

The Indore Rajkumar mill whistled this morning and tried resumption of work. It is enlisted sympathy of some local 'blacklegs'. Over two hundred recruits went in. Old workers are firm and peaceful. Strong police guard has been placed. Some Police officials were seen actually threatening workers to resume work. Police are openly helping mill authorities. Other four mills are silent.

A mammoth meeting of Indore workers yesterday unanimously decided not to work the mills unless Millowners accept arbitration. Workers appealed to the Maharaja and State authorities to intervene and owners to reconsider decision.

NEW CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

LONDON, June 5.

The laying of the foundation stone of the new 3-million sterling Roman Catholic cathedral at Liverpool attracted a huge gathering of the faithful from all parts of Britain and Ireland, many coming from overseas. The cathedral will be one of the largest churches in Christendom.

The ceremony was preceded by a picturesque ecclesiastical procession in which the Papal Legate, other Church dignitaries and 1,000 priests participated.

The Irish Cardinal Macrory, Archbishop of Armagh, was appointed the Papal Legate at a late moment in place of Cardinal Bourne, head of the Roman Catholic Church of England, who is seriously ill.

During proceedings, an aeroplane piloted by Col. Master of Sempill flew low over the ground and dropped a message attached to the small parachute at the feet of Papal Legate.—Reuter.

DALADIER TO LEAD DELEGATION.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, June 5.

It is practically decided that M. Daladier himself will lead French delegation to the World Economic Conference, later leaving matters to M. Caillaux and M. Bonnet. In some quarters this change from M. Caillaux to M. Daladier is attributed to M. Daladier's determination to strike cast-iron balance as between French security and her disarmament. Many observers would not be surprised if the Four Power Pact, on which disarmament is pivoted, hanggs fire until the opening stages of the World Economic Conference.

UNREST IN JAMMU

Press Reports Exaggerated, State Kashmir Government

COMMUNIQUE ON ARRESTS

Glancy Commission Recommendations To Be Carried Out

SRINAGAR, June 5.

The Kashmir Government has issued the following communique to-day:—

"All has remained quiet in Srinagar for the 24 hours since the issue of the last communique. A meeting attended by about 2,000 people was held at the Khanka Moula about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th and the leaders discussed the situation with their followers apparently without any definite decision being reached.

The crowd dispersed peacefully after the meeting.

Reports have been received of partial hartals in certain places in the valley and a procession was taken out yesterday morning at Jammu without any untoward incidents.

Precautions are being maintained."

REPORTS EXAGGERATED?

The Kashmir Government here state that the accounts of a Jammu correspondent to the press regarding the state of unrest in Jammu are highly exaggerated. It is officially denied that there was any dissension among the ministers regarding the recent arrests. The Government affirm that all the steps were taken with the unanimous consent of all ministers and reiterate that they were taken in the interest of law and order and that the Government are determined to see that there is no deviation from from the policy laid down for the carrying out of the recommendations of the Glancy Commission.—A. P.

SHOE HURLED AT POLICE OFFICER

Bombay Man Goes To Jail For Seventh Time

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 5.

Baboolal Kurmi of Bombay with six previous convictions was sentenced to-day by Mr. Joshi, Magistrate First Class, to six months' simple for flinging a shoe at a Police Sub-Inspector of Nagpur while the latter was giving evidence against him.

It is alleged the accused who was brought to the court in handcuffs and fetters assaulted Sub-inspector Nuruddin when he was coming out of another court after standing a trial on a charge of house-breaking.

BRITISH EVEREST FLIER OPTIMISTIC

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, June 5

Mr. Wilson, the British flier who arrived here with a view to attempt to conquer Everest unfolding his plan says, if he is permitted to fly over Nepal territory his idea is to fly to a spot about 10,000 feet up the Himalayas where, he says there is a suitable place for landing ground, whereupon he would climb footwise alone. Mr. Wilson believes one fully trained man has a better chance of reaching the summit than a group of climbers whose pace and effort must always be regulated by the weakest and the slowest.

He adds, for the past ten months he had been undergoing special training for the proposed effort. He carries with him a lightweight oxygen apparatus, which he will take to about 20,000 feet in case of need.

TRAGIC END OF THREE LIVES

Lightning Kills Woman, Girl And Boy

BANKURA, June 5.

A woman, a boy and a girl taking shelter together in the verandah of a shop at Shanbandha, two miles from the town, during a heavy thunderstorm on the evening of the 3rd were killed by lightning. The owner of the shop was injured. A large number of trees were uprooted by the storm.—A. P.

SIR W. W. PHILLIPS PASSES AWAY

LONDON, June 5.

Death has occurred of Sir W. W. Phillips.—Reuter.

(Justice Sir William Watkin Phillips was a judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras. He was 66 at the time of his death.

Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal, Banker, Hyderabad (Dn.) awarded Knighthood.

SALEM LEADS THE SOUTH

To Open National Hotels On "No Caste Principle"

GOVT. SUPPORTS ORTHODOXY

City Fathers' Proposal And Its Sequel

SALEM, June 2.

(BY MAIL.)

In connection with the Government's disapproval of the resolution passed by the Salem Municipal Council making it obligatory on the coffee hotel proprietors to admit Adi-dravidas (Harijans) inside, some of the leading public men of the district met Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu who had arrived here this morning from Madras at his residence and discussed the situation.

It is understood that there is a proposal to organise national hotels on "no caste principles" in different centres of the Madras presidency.

It is stated that sufficient capital for the purpose is forthcoming and that the first hotel would be opened at Salem.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

Jute Rules Steady; Coals Remain Dull

CALCUTTA, June 5.

Jute Shares ruled steady after week-end with moderate business passing at about level rates. Coals were dull. In Teas the upward movement which was witnessed for the last few days continued unabated and good business resulted at firm rates. Miscellaneous disclosed no special features to be commented upon. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3-1|2 per cent paper 81|8; 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 110|2 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1221|8.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar (Rebate) 83|0 small lots.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore Cotton Pref. 120; Dunbar ordy. 115 small lot; Dunbar pref. 141; Kesoram 3|10.

Coals:—Bengal 206|8 small lot; Kalapahari 8|4 ex div; North Damuda 3.

Jutes:—Albion 283|8 small lots; Alliance 325 small lots; Anglo-India 375 small lot; Auckland 202|8 small lot; Bally 160; Barnagore 153 small lot; Birla ordy. 10|7; Champdany 140; Chitavalsah pref. 114; Clive 28|4 small lot; Delta 412|8; Gourepore 368 small lot; Howrah 53|11; Hukumchand 18|12 small lot; Kamarhatty 511; Kelvin 562; National 24|8; Nuddea 24|12; Standard 365; Union 423 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporaton 9; Bareilly electric 11; Benares electric 12 small lot; Burn & Co. 7 per cent pref. 114; Tata Iron and Steel 2nd pref. 82|12; Triton Insurance 169; B. I. Corporation pref. 106; Titaghur Paper pref. 100; Titaghur Paper paid up 138; India General Navigation ordy 95.

Sugar Shares:—Balrampur 12|12 small lot; Cawnpore 37|8; New Savan 17|8; Ryam 50|4; Samastipur 18|1.

The Shares:—Baradighi 37|4; Betjam 22|4 ex. div; Bhatkawa 39; Bishnauth 21|4; Central Cachar 83; Dhelakhat 19|12; Eastern Cachar 11|8; Grob "A" 13|11; Hatikhira 16|4; Ledo 166; New Cinnatolliah 503; Sungma 11; Tengpani 15|8; Tukvar 23 small lot.

Debentures:—6-1|2 per cent 1905|35 Naihati June 102.—A. P.

SCHUSTER'S MANY ROLES

Sailing To Take Part In 'Three Very Important Deliberations'

SIMLA, June 5

The question of Sir George Schuster's successor when he proceeds to England within a few days has not been finally settled. Well informed circles here are of opinion that Sir Alan Parsons will cancel his leave and return to India soon, but information received last week was to the effect that his health, as also the health of Lady Parsons, has not been good.

Sir George Schuster, however, has to leave for London by the earliest available boat, as discussions on Reserve Bank and on Statutory Railway Board commence there in the second half of June. Even if Sir Alan Parsons returns without delay there will be some interval between Sir George Schuster's departure from Bombay and Sir Alan's arrival in India. The question of selection of a successor being thus urgent, it is understood that Mr. H. Lloyd, Member of the Central Board of Revenue, the most senior officer in the Finance Department has been chosen to act. Mr. Taylor, therefore, will continue as Finance Secretary

A SURPRISE

As for Sir George Schuster, his going to London has come rather as a surprise after the recent forecast. But the necessity of his presence in London during discussions over Reserve Bank and Statutory Railway Board has been generally recognised. It was because his name was connected with the World Economic Conference, for which there is no special delegaetion from India that the report was denied.

IMPORTANT DELIBERATIONS.

Even now, it is not older what position Sir George Schuster will occupy at the Economic Conference, which he will be attending though he may not be present at the opening ceremony. His time while in London will thus be occupied completely by three very important deliberations vitally concerning India. Lady Schuster who returned to India only last week accompanies him to London on s.s. "Victoria" on 12th June or the s.s. "Naldera" on 17th June.—A. P.

RIOTS STILL CONTINUE

Four Killed In Fresh Communal Outbreak In An Alwar Village

SIMLA, June 5.

Communique:—

The Government of India have received information that a communal riot between Ahirs and Meos occurred on 2nd of June at Salarpur village in Alwar State, about eleven miles from Rewari, and according to present information four persons were killed and about twelve wounded.

As far as is known at present the cause of the riot seems to have been a series of thefts of cattle and camels during the last twenty days. A detachment of the Imperial troops was moved immediately to Salarpur and the situation is under control. All precautions are being taken and the Special Commissioner and the Inspector-General of Police, Alwar, are present on the spot.—A. P.

U. P. GOVERNMENT'S TIMELY CONCESSION

Remission In Revenue For Allahabad Ryots

ALLAHABAD, June 5.

The U. P. Government has sanctioned a scheme of the Collector of Allahabad recommending remissions in the revenue of Allahabad District amounting to Rs. 1,28,000 as relief is urgently needed in nearly all sub-divisions.—A. P.

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A PAGE ABOUT HEALTH, DISEASE AND MEDICINE

MIRACLES OF HEALING

How Health Comes By Fasting

(By K. L. Sarma, Author of 'Practical Nature-Cure')

Science is little better than a baby—always in pursuit of the phantom of easy cures. Serums and vaccines are now its chief reliance. Poison a man enough to cripple his natural powers, and something resembling a cure must result in many cases. Then theorise, in blissful ignorance of what must remain for ever a mystery, and proclaim, "Lo! science has conferred a new boon on mankind!"

It is claimed that the nasty stuff, which they inoculate into bodies not yet too sick for a natural cure, provokes the vital power to manufacture 'anti-bodies', which would make the body immune to that one disease. That this theory is mere fancy, —not at all verified—is the opinion of the wiser ones in the profession itself. What is it that really happens? The poison is administered in doses too heavy for Nature's healthward endeavours to be kept up any more, and a state of body follows, which is outwardly like health, but inwardly rotten.

Take for example, the effect of frequent vaccination. Let it be noted, the latest view is that one must be vaccinated again and again, till the body ceases to react to the unholy rite; thus what was till recently considered to be 'successful' vaccination is now 'unsuccessful'; and this is the only possible view for the 'pro-vaccinist'; for it stands to reason that if vaccination cannot protect itself, it cannot protect against small-pox, which it is supposed to resemble. What has really happened is, the man has become now so sick internally, that he is beneath the level of Health needed for a course of self-cleaning by small-pox or other febrile process. What a vast difference between Jennerian vaccination and the new cult!

FASTING BACK TO HEALTH

Health comes, not by adding to the foul matter inside, but by allowing the Life a chance to clear off what there is already. This means that the vital energies must be devoted entirely—without diminution—to Nature's service. It was remarked by Dr. Robert Walter, that the taking of food means work, not only of the digestive organs, but of the whole vital machinery. To stop taking food—if it can be done with safety—is thus the one sure way to save nearly all vital energies, for the service of body-cleansing and recuperation. That this can be done with perfect safety to life has been demonstrated again and again. Innumerable patients have fasted back to health; but the public knows nothing of fasting, except as a spiritual discipline, which exceptional men, like Mahatma Gandhi, are able to follow.

A MADRAS CASE.

A case in point is that of the proprietor of a poular restaurant in Madras. He suffered from general debility, with one peculiar symptom—a feeling of walking on cushions, on the bare floor. The 'best' doctors were at him for four years, and he received a hundred injections, and all the new-fangled treatments—electric light baths for example. But there was no change for the better. One of these doctors admitted that the nature of the disease remained a mystery all the time.

When the patient was fed up with medical science, he came to Nature. He was advised by this writer to follow a course of ameliorative diet—intended to reduce weight, not so much to nourish—and tub-baths and steam-baths. After four months of this preliminary course—during which he had lost ten pounds—he was allowed to fast for thirty-two days under the supervision of the writer. Every other day he took a non-violent enema of hot water: though he was taking nothing but plain water, his bowels voided stools every time, till the end of the fast. These stools were very hard, and sank in water; they were old accumulations, the real cause of his infirmities; they would never have come out, but for this long fast. His weight was reduced by about forty pounds more, and he found himself so far improved, that he thought he had fasted enough for the time being. This was some four years ago, and he is still alive and in good health; what nourishing food and injections could not do was accomplished by reducing diet and fasting.

DIET-SECONDARY CONSIDERATION.

Any one can fast,—if his case is a chronic one—after going through a preliminary course like the one followed by this patient. A diet poor in protein and other nutritive elements, but rich in organic salts—the food-salts—is the diet for one who seeks to lose his encumbrance of disease-matter and gain health. Vegetables, especially the green ones, cooked non-violently and conservatively —the skins not removed—are such diet. This we call positive diet; it so alters the blood, nerves and flesh, that fasting becomes safe and profitable. Any chronic trouble can be cured by a long fast, or a series of short fasts, following upon a preparatory course for acquiring fitness to fast. In an acute case,—such as fever,—fasting comes first, and dieting afterwards. On the next occasion some more examples and explanations shall be given.

It is rather inaccurate to describe a successful fast as a "triumph of mind over matter."

WHY DOES CONSUMPTION RUN IN FAMILIES?

It Is Very Doubtful If Tuberculosis Is A Truly Hereditary Disease, For There Is Little Evidence To Show That Infection Is Conveyed To Child In Womb

(By Rao Bahadur Dr. M. Kesava Pai O.B.E., M.D., Supdt., Tuberculosis Institute, Madras.)

It is common knowledge that consumption often attacks a number of members of the same family and is sometimes observed to pass from generation to generation in the same family so much so that it has been popularly considered that heredity plays a very important part in the causation of the disease.

What are the factors concerned in this so-called herditary transmission of the disease? Is the infection carried to the foetus from the mother as in the case of syphilis? Or is it a constitutional or tissue characteristic that is handed down to the offspring by which the latter falls a victim to tuberculosis? Or is it due to a house infection which is communicated to all the members of the same family living under the same roof? Or are there any other causes that can explain the marked incidence of the disease in certain families?

NOT TRANSMITTED TO EMBRYO.

Epidemiological and pathological evidence goes to show that tuberculosis is never transmitted to the embryo from the mother through the foetal circulation. There are occasional instances when the placenta or after-birth has been known to have tuberculous disease; but no authentic instance has been recorded of the new-born baby suffering from tuberculosis. The mother may be suffering from an advanced stage of consumption during pregnancy and at child birth and yet the baby is always born non-tuberculous. This fact by itself is enough to prove that the infection is not conveyed to the child in the womb. It is therefore evident that infection takes place after the child is born. The newly born child has no natural resistance against tuberculosis and the first contact with infection especially from its own mother who has to handle it and nurse it sows the seed of tuberculosis from which a large number of infants die within the first two years of life. The mortality from tuberculosis is in fact known to be very high amongst infants, much less amongst children between the second and fifteenth year, and increasing again in adult life, being very high between the 15th and the 35th year of life.

GRANCHER SYSTEM.

It is not unlikely that there is a tissue susceptibility or constitutional weakness in certain families whereby they have a larger incidence of the disease and a higher mortality than amongst the general population, but the fact that our knowledge of the prevention of the disease has so far advanced that by the adoption of preventive measures, the most resistant children have been reared up out of highly tuberculous families seems to show that it is more the general surroundings, habits, food and etc that are responsible for the so-called familial predisposition than actual heredity.

By the Grancher system of France whereby babies born of tuberculous mothers are segregated immediately after birth and handed over to the care of healthy families in the country, it has been unmistakably proved that tuberculosis practically never attacks such segregated children, whereas children allowed to remain with tuberculous mothers contract the infection in very large numbers and succumb to the disease. The Grancher system has proved that infection is not conveyed to the foetus through the material circulation and a constitutional or tissue susceptibility plays an unimportant part in the hereditary predisposition to tuberculosis.

COMMON NUTRITIONAL DEFECT.

It is thus more likely that the so-called hereditary tissue susceptibility is the result of a number of factors including the food, habits and environments that are common to all members of the same family. It is known that in many highly tuberculous families there is some common nutritional defect due mostly to the faulty feeding of infancy, especially the use of artificial foods. Fresh natural cow's milk and mother's milk which constitute the ideal food for the infant are in some families substituted by artificial foods or by rice especially the polished rice from the mills. It is not unlikely that the intensive rice feeding of babies and children of the west coast of this presidency is responsible for the apparently larger incidence of tuberculosis on the west coast.

The better constitution, strength and physique of the Punjabi with his nutritious diet of wheat and dhall can be contrasted with the poor physique and sickly nature of the Madrasi who is a rice-eater. It has also been said that consumption is more prevalent in Madras than in the Punjab. The history of different countries also shows that the nations who have plenty of good and nourishing food to eat have much less of tuberculosis than those as in India, who are poor and cannot afford to live on a full and nourishing diet.

A PUZZLE.

Recent epidemiological evidence and statistics in mdern countries seem to show that amongst persons suffering from active tuberculosis, there are fewer ones with a family history than those without a family history of tuberculosis. In other words, there are more cases of tuberculosis amongst children of non-tuberculous parents than amongst children of tuberculou parents children of dtuberculous parents. This puzzling fact may be due to the important reason that tuberculous parents have bestowed special care on their children for fear of their catching the disease from them, whereas when the parents were healthy, no special attention has been devoted to the upbringing of the children under the popular belief that children of healthy parents cannot contract tuberculosis. Actual experience has proved otherwise and a large number of consumptives give no family history of tuberculosis.

Whilst it has no doubt been acknowledged that many cases of tuberculosis often occur in the same family due presumably to infection from a common source i.e. one or more open cases in the house and to identical conditions of food and environments governing the life of the family, it is very doubtful if tuberculosis is a truly hereditary disease. If that were so, many communities ought to have been wiped off by now. On the other hand, as a result of early detection and notification together with the adoption of measures for preventing the development of the disease after infection tuberculosis has been known to decrease in many modern countries.

DISEASE OF FAULTY NUTRITION.

It can therefore by said that tuberculosis is a disease of faulty nutrition and unhealthy living and in so far as such defects often run in families, the disease is found to affect many members of the same family. If such unhealthy environments be mended and errors of living corrected, there is no doubt that heredity could not play any important in the incidence of tuberculosis and it is to a great extent within the power of individuals in tuberculous families to ward off the disease by proper attention to food and habits, besides due precautions in warding off infection by the proper destruction of the sputum and discharges of the affected members of the family.

PREVENTION OF MYOPIA IN SCHOOLS

Perfect Sight Without Glasses

(By R. S. AGRAWAL, Eye Specialist, Bulandshahr, U.P.)

We are rapidly becoming a four-eyed nation. Just as soon as we go to the doctor and complain about our eyes, or some nervous trouble with our minds and our heads, the doctor prescribes glasses. Some eye-specialists have gone so far as to say that all children attending school should wear glasses either to relieve the imperfect sight or to prevent their eyes from failing. Effects have been treated instead of causes, yet it is plain that the causes must be removed if we are ever to care the effects.

We should have an interest in the welfare of every child. The future of the country is in the hands of the children and I believe that we should all make any sacrifice which can be made for their welfare.

The prevention of myopia among children is of vital importance. If there is any way of preventing myopia, it ought to be adopted without a moment's delay. My investigations about Dr. Bate's principles of perfect sight without glasses have demonstrated many facts of practical importance.

All children under twelve years of age with imperfect sight can be cured without glasses. This is a challenge. They can be cured not only by me but by their parents, by their teachers, by any body who has normal sight.

A Snellen eye testing, chart should be placed in the classroom in a place where it can be seen by all the children from their seats. Every day for a short time under the supervision of the teacher, all children should read the chart silently, first with both eyes and then with each eye, while one is cover with the palm of the hand in such a way as not to press upon the eyeballs.

Children should then practise 'Palming' for a few minutes. By palming is meant to close and cover the eyes with palms of the hands and then to think of some interesting things, as different flowers, white clouds moving slowly in the beautiful sky, etc. Girls like to remember their dollies, while boys like to think of their balls. Again, after palming, children should read the chart letters in the same way. A separate period of 5 minutes should be formed for the children to practise on the chart.

Many children have the habit of starring and do not blink frequently. They should be taught to blink gently and frequently. When they see upwards or read the letters of the chart or the blackboard, they should always raise the chin and not the eyelids. Children with markedly dective eyes should be encouraged to practise more frequently. Though not necessary, it is a great advantage to have records made of the vision of each pupil at the time when the method is introduced, and thereafter at convenient intervals annually or more frequently. This may be done by the teacher.

I introduced the method for the prevention of myopia in school children in a number of schools of this district. In one year I studied the records of 820 cases, out of which 249 defective cases were recorded at the beginning of the school session. During the year the pupils were merely encouraged to practise the above system for 5 minutes daily. At the close of the year again the same cases were tested and out of 249 defective eyes 99 had attained normal vision, while 85 showed marked improvement. Cases which did not improve were those who did not practise regularly and who did not discard their glasses.

When I recommended this treatment for the school children I claimed that every child who used the method properly would see better and that no matter how poor the hight may be or how long the sight had been imperfect, the vision could be improved always.

I have the records of many persons who threw away their glasses and now have perfect sight with normal eyes. Three children who were blind with one eye since birth gained normal vision.

No one would venture to suggest that this system could possibly do any harm. Why, then should, there be any delay about introducing it into the schools. If the schools will adopt this system, the spectacles will die a natural death. I appeal to all those who read these lines to introduce this system of preventing myopia in schools.

"This Blot On Our National Life"

Prince Of Wales Is Appalled At Conditions Of Slums In England

Reviewing the national housing effort since the war, the Prince of Wales warned the delegates at the Municipal Corporations' Conference held in mail week that this effort, though large, should not be allowed to obscure the small contribution that had been made towards the clearance of the slums and the direct rehousing of the slum-dweller.

"That contribution," declared His Royal Highness, "has been pitiably small. An example of overcrowding is the fact that there are 98,000 families of five or more persons living in two rooms or less.

"Another seriously impressive fact is that there 23,000 dwellings of three rooms or less occupied by two or more famlies; and of four or five rooms occupied by three or more families.

"The great mass of the slum dwellings in this country are more than a century old. They have grown up around manufacturing plants during the industrial revolution of the last century, and are relics of a bygone idea of what was tolerable for working men.

"This type of house must be demolished. Experience has proved that attempts to recondition have been futile. They are not, and they must not be, considered as homes for the coming generation.

FORBIDDING TENEMENTS.

"I personally inspected many such places, and I have been apalled that such conditions can exist in a civilised country such as ours.

"It is truly pathetic that so many slum dwellers have become acclimatised to their conditions. Insurances are quite common where the old slum dweller resents interference and dreads the idea of being moved from his old surroundings.

"Is this not often the dread of a move to one of those forbidding tenement buildings, more resembling institutions than homes, that they sometimes see spring up around them?

"We cannot expect to eradicate entirely this pathetic complacency in the minds of many who have given up hope of bettering their conditions; but the children of the slums have not yet become acclimatised.

"They are growing up under conditions in which they are doomed to ill-health and disease from an early age. It is for their sakes that we must rid ourselves of this social evil, and we must do it quickly or we shall be too late in providing homes worthy of habitation by the children of the new Britain we desire to build."

Referring to the problem of rents, the Prince stated it would be realised that large numbers of working people were paying rent out of all proportion to their income.

"I am sure that new houses could come within the reach of the working man if the building trade could reorganise itself somewhat and if such a big return was not looked for," he continued.

"This nation cannot afford, first from an economic point of view, the perpetuation of the slums. It is an incalculable factor which adds to the expenditure on social and health services.

CENTRES OF DISEASE.

"Slums are radiating centres of disease, ill-health and discontent. How much loss of working time and sickness is due to slums, what extra burden is placed on the shoulders of approved societies, what extra burden on social authorities in the provision of hospita services?

"All statistics show the prevalence of maternal and infant mortality and epidemic diseases.

"What is the sense of treating the slum dweller, and especially the slum children, for disease, and when they are recovered snding them back to the very centres where disease is rife?"

REAL DAMAGES FOR IMAGINARY ILL

Judge Awards 2282 Dollars To Woman In Auto Accident

However imaginary an ailment may be in the eyes of a doctor, it may be quite real to the patient, and if it was caused by the fault of another person damages may be collected for it. Mr. Justice Lane, of the Canadian Superior Court, ruled in this sense in awarding Miss R. Corneau 2,282 dollars damages for injuries and suffering resulted from an automobile accident. Doctors testified that the sufferings was caused by traumatic neurasthenia attributable to the accident and that the ailment would disappear once the litigation was settled. However, because the suffering was real to Miss Corneau, she will collect damages, says the "Montreal Gazette."

Miss Corneau was a passenger in a car owned by Alfred Duquette and driven by his son. Armand, when it collided with truck owned by Engine Works and Trading, Inc., at the intersection of Lafontaine street and Morgan boulevard. She was thrown against the windshield and her face was cut.

Her attorney at trial emphasized the importance of a scar on her face, but Mr. Justice Lane was of the opinion that it was a minor scar that would hardly show.

TRAUMATIC NEURASTHENIA.

"The plaintiff," he added, "is 47 years of age and a clever and apparently strong-minded woman who has occupied positions requiring ability and business capacities. One would imagine she was above such petty vanity. However, as people have a right to remain as they were made and this tiny scar is permanent, the court considers 100 dollars ample compensation."

But for suffering caused by the "imaginary" ailment His Lordship allowed higher damages. "Her trouble," he declared, "is that she suffered frrom traumatic neurasthenia. The ailments she thinks she has are purely imaginary. The various disabilities she claims, such as trouble in her knee, difficulty in opening her mouth, trouble in her chest and hand there is no reason for. The troubles she complains of, though imaginary, are just as real to her as though they were real. This is the charracteristic of traumatic neurasthenia, as every doctor knows or should know, and every judge who has heard testimony, lay and medical, in case of this kind."

Damages were accordingly awarded.

Alfred Duquette, father of the driver of the car, also sued the company for damages to his car and was awarded 98 dollars.

What England Does For Her Deaf And Dumb

Should India Neglect These Unfortunates Leave Them To Their Fate?

Those who see local government only from the outside are apt to minimise the number and variety of the services which local authorities in England provide. Most peope are aware, for instances, that local authorities provide special facilities for the blind, since the existence of the Blind Persons Act of 1920 indicates special powers. Yet not many are aware of the very similar problem which faces the deaf, and especially the deaf and dumb, and the steps which have been taken by local authorities to meet it. For the powers are divided between the Poor Law Authorities and the Education Authorities, and are to be found as special provisions of general legislation on those subjects. A special Report on the problem by Dr. A. Eichholz, C.B.E., which has recently been published (A Study of the Deaf in England and Wales. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 3s. net) constitute an exhaustive examination of the problem and of the means which are and which might be adopted for solving it.

DUTY OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.

The powers are divided, as we have said, between the Education Authorities and the Poor Law Authorities. The educational powers are to be found in Sections 51 and 52 and 61 to 69 of the Education Act of 1921. The general duty of the parent to cause any child of seven years of age to receive efficient elementary education includes the duty to cause deaf child to receive education suitable to him. Moreover, it is the duty of the local education authority for elementary education to provide education suitable to the needs of a deaf child in some school certified by the Board of Education as suitable for providing that education. Also, the compulsory age of education is extended to 16 years of age in the case of deaf children. Power is contained, too, in Section 70 of the Act of 1921 for providing for the further education of deaf children, whether in evening classes, technical schools, or secondary schools. But as yet there are no secondary schools for the deaf and dumb. Under Section 107 of the Act of 1921 (as modified by Section 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act 1923) local education authorities may incur expenditure upon the choice of employment of deaf-mute school leavers.

Deaf and dumb persons are normally dealt with by Poor Law Authorities under the general law. But special powers are contained in Sections 58 and 39 of the Poor Law Act, 1930. The former enables the authority to send deaf and dumb children to special schools for providing elementary education and the latter enables them to send deaf and dumb persons to special institutions. It has to be remembered, of course, that under Section 5 of the Local Government Act, 1929, the administrative scheme may provide for the exercise of these function un-

(Continued on next page).

England's Deaf And Dumb

(Continued from previous page).

der the Education Act so far as they can be so exercised.

REMEDIAL MEASURE.

Education authorities have to a considerable extent exercised their powers, though voluntary associations devote some of their resources for the same purpose, and so reduce the cost falling upon the rates. The cost is necessarily high, for the deaf must be taught in small classes of about eight children, and also they must be collected over a wide area in order to secure advantageous educational conditions. In the main residential schools are necessary, and in 1930 of the children being educated in special schools 1,614 were day pupils and 2,337 residential pupils. The actual cost is about £40 per annum in a day school and £80 per annum in a residential school. The total estimated cost of education for the year ended March 31st, 1930, was in the neighbourhood of £250,000. To this must be added about £8,000 per annum for vocational training.

The results of this expenditure are really substantial. Of the 80 per cent of mentally normal deaf children it may be said that, subject to a retardation of about two years, they compare favourably with elementary school children in their knowledge of the affairs of ordinary life. Consequently, the deaf child leaving school at the age of 16 may be said to be as well able to face the the world as the ordinary elementary school child leaving at the age of 14 years. There are, naturally, difficulties in placing such children in employment. Of the successful placements 97 per cent are in skilled and semi-skilled employments, showing that there is no place for the unskilled deaf person in industrial life. Local authorities may well ponder over this conclusion, for the natural inference is that unless the education authorities take care to train deaf children for a skilled employment, they will sooner or later be compelled to look after them under the Poor Law. The figures show that after seven years from leaving school between 70 and 80 per cent of the deaf children live in satisfactory circumstances, a result which is a great credit to the administration of the elementary education authorities, given the difficulties of placing such children.

THEIR HARD LOT.

Proposals have been made for reducing the age for compulsory attendance to 5 years, proposals based essentially upon the fact that the two years' retardation necessarily exists, and that children who are not taught to speak at an early age very quickly lose the faculty of speech. The arguments from a physical point of view in favour of this course are said to be overwhelming. But given that a substantial proportion already attends at the age of 5 years and that some parents are most reluctant to send children at an early age, the conclusion is reached that compulsory attendance would not be an advantage in the long run.

While in 1929 the proportion of the general population in receipt or poor relief was 1 in 32, the proportion of the deaf and dumb population in receipt of such relief was 1 in 13, indicating that destitution falls with more than double the weight upon the deaf and dumb than upon hearing persons. This is due chiefly to the relief of those who suffer from sickness, to the mentally infirm and to those who have to be relieved in institutions. Mental infirmity, in particular, places only 1 in 295 of the general population in institutions, while it places 1 in 42 of the deaf and dumb population. The cost, as stated by the Statistical Branch of the Ministry of Health, is worked out as under:—

		£
1.	927 receiving domiciliary relief at £17 4s.	15,944
2.	827 receiving institutional relief on account of mental infirmity at £68 10s.	56,649
3.	683 other cases in Poor Law institutions at £62 12s. 2d.	42,761
4.	199 other cases in Poor Law infirmaries at £127 1s. 5d.	25,287
		£140,641

The plight of the deaf and dumb in ordinary institutions is particularly hard, for they are entirely cut off from social intercourse. It is, therefore, suggested that homes should be established, especially for the aged deaf and dumb. Four regional homes each accommodating 100 persons would meet the need, and would not cause any substantial additional cost, since the Poor Law Authorities would contribute the amounts which normally they would spend upon relieving such persons in their own institutions. It is suggested also that further grants should be made to the deaf and dumb missions under section 67 (b) of the Poor Law Act, 1930.

F IND ME A HUBBY

A Lancashire girl has asked the Lord Mayor of Sydney to find her a "nice Australian husband," says a Sidney message.

She wrote him because he is the "best known man about town."

"I am dying to get to Australia," she said, "and would like to marry a nice Australian. My age is twenty-nine, and I am fully domesticated."

The Lord Mayor was somewhat taken aback.

"I never expected this," he said, "but I suppose we'll have to fix her up."—Reuter.

LINDY BABY HOAX?

Body Found Not Airman's Son, According To Court Revelations

WASHINGTON (By Mail.)

New revelations were piled on old revelations by Gaston B. Means, onetime bodyguard to President Harding, at his trial for allegedly bilking Mrs. Evelyn Walsh McLean out of dol. 100,000 on his promise to restore the Lindbergh baby to its parents.

First, he declared that the body of the child found in the woods a few miles from Colonel and Mrs. Lindberghs' home a year ago last night was not the body of their baby, but of another baby.

And, next, he declared that Max Greenberg and Max Hassel, New Jersey beer racketeers, who were murdered last April 12, were the actual kidnapers of the baby and carried out the crime while selling beer to the Lindberghs' servants.

BABY IN MEXICO.

Means next asserted that in his search for the baby he had gone to El Paso, Texas, where he had met Wellington Henderson, who alleged, plotted the kidnaping as a Communist terrorist scheme, and Henderson said the baby was being kept at Juarez, Mexico, just across the Rio Grande.

He told the court that on April 9 last year he told Mrs. McLean he would do nothing more if matters were delayed and the ransom wasn't paid. He alleged Mrs. McLean had promised to ask General Pershing to have troops sent into Mexico from Fort Bliss.

The Lindbergh baby, Means said, was killed in accidental fall as his kidnapers were taking him from one hideout to another. He said he had asked Max Greenberg about the baby's death and had been told such reports were untrue.

The idea of kidnaping was inspired, said Means, allegedly quoting Irvin Fenton, who was once suspected, by Lindbergh's joking, Lindbergh, according to Fenton, had hidden the baby in a closet and then frightened the servants by saying he had been kidnaped, and from this Greenberg and Hassel got their idea.

STORIES CONFLICT.

The story Means told did not gibe with the story he told about Henderson's plotting the kidnaping to demonstrate how easily Communists could kidnap leading men, Lindbergh himself having been intended as the victim.

Greenberg and Hassel, notorious Jersey beer racketeers, were killed last month after they had obtained the first license in New Jersey to sell 3.2 per cent beer and had tried to cut into Dutch Schultz's territory. It is alleged that Schultz ordered them to be murdered.

From Elizabeth, New Jersey, it was revealed that Hassel's safe deposit box in a bank there had been opened on April 28 and dol. 213,000 in bills had been found, plus a note signed by a certain Elisabeth Lawyer.

MAKING BERLIN MORE RESPECTABLE

Night Club Must Be Closed After 3 A. M.

Night life in Berlin, once a by-word for its abandoned galety and lack of restraint, has become revolutionised into respectability by a thorough "clean-up."

This drive for morality was started by Herr Franz Bracht, the Commissioner for Prussia under the Von Papen-Schleicher Government, who startled Berliners with his decree against immodest bathing suits, but he was not sufficiently drastic for the later regime.

General Von Levetzow, the new Berlin Chief of Police, has begun his work in earnest. His first act was to close summarily about a score of public night resorts.

Besides these undesirable clubs the authorities have changed many night clubs and cabarets of the more ordinary kind.

Suggestive pictures have disappeared from many cabarets, suggestive lines by "comperes" have been cut out, while girls who had posed or danced in the minimum of costume now appear in modest dresses.

The 3 a. m. curfew is now rigidly enforced. Formerly the striking of three was merely the signal for stopping the orchestra and lowering the blinds, and favoured patrons could stay on.

But now the head waiters shout "Time, gentlemen, please", instead of whispering it, and proprietors keep an anxious eye on the clock.

RESCUING U. P. AGRICULTURISTS

Government To Move Council To Reduce Rates Of Interest

NAINI TAL, June 2.
(By Mail.)

The United Provinces Reduction of rates Bill, for 1933 to make provision to reduce the rates of interest in certain cases has been published in the Government Gazette for public opinion before being introduced in the Legislative Council. The following are stated to be its objects and reasons:—

OBJECTS OF BILL.

The Bill is intended to protect landlords and tenants ,who pay rent or revenue not exceeding Rs 5,000/ as distingished from other debtors. It is stated that landowners of moderate means, who depend for their living on agricultural produce or the rent of agricutural land, require special protection. They have suffered an unrelieved loss from the fall in prices, and have no gains to set off against their losses.

POST-WAR RISE IN PRICES.

As a result of the war, high prices prevailed during the period from 1917 onwards, and agriculturists who borrowed money during this period now find that owing to the rise in the value of money which has taken place in 1930, they have to sell more land to clear their debts than, they would have done had prices remained at the 19-29 level. Interference with the amount of capital borrowed would disturb capital and unduly restrict agricultural credit. This will not equally be the case if the rate of interest is reduced and if borrowing is restricted for the future.

NO IMPROVIDENT LOANS.

Therefore, it is proposed in this bill to safeguard the interest of tenants, and landowners paying a rent or land revenue not exceeding Rs 5,000/ by (1) Reducing the rate of interest for loans contracted between January 1, 1917, and January 31, 1930, in respect of the period after January 31, 1930; (2) Reducing the rate of interest for loans on or after April 1, 1930, till such date as may be found necessary owing to the present economic depression; and (3) limiting their credit so as to check the tendency to incur improvident loans.—A. P.

BOY STABS MILLIONAIRE FATHER MORTALLY

The Reason—His Mother Was Abadoned By Profligate Mine-owner For 18 Year Old Pretty Girl Who Drew Freely From His Purse

The story begins on September 13, 1932, Moise Asseo, an extremely wealthy mineowner of Skoplje, Yugoslavia, arrived at Salonica with his wife and sixteen-year-old son, Semtov. They took two suites at the Hotel Mediterranee. One was for Moise Asseo, the other, at the far end of the passage, for his wife and son.

The Assoes had come to Salonica to discuss their divorce. They had been living in the same house, but as strangers to each other, for years.

The reason for their estrangement was that Asseo had become enamoured of a very pretty eighteen-year-old Belgrade manicurist, Lela Salevitch. At first Mrs. Asseo did not heed her husband's little adventure.

SHE WANTED A LOT.

Finally, however, the situation became unbearable. Asseo bought expensive jewels and a luxurious villa in Belgrade's select residential district, the Topchider Park, for his lady-love.

He gave her all the money and presents she wanted—and Lela wanted a lot.

Asseo ceased to take the slightest interest in his family, and the once generous husband and father became a skinflint as far as his wife and children were concerned.

Asseo's family originally came from Salonica, and the couple had come to this city to discuss, with their relatives and the lawyers, the divorce on which Asseo insisted. He was determined to marry Lela Salevitch.

The family council assembled. All the relatives, even Asseo's brothers, were in favour of Mrs. Asseo.

PERSUASION OF NO AVAILS.

They did their utmost to persuade the husband to give up the idea of a divorce, break off his relations with the pretty manicurist and return to his wife and children.

Asseo, however, could not be shaken in his resolution. Moreover, he was determined to separate his four children from their mother, who might influence them against their father.

He decreed that they should all be placed in various boarding-schools in Switzerland. The discussion lasted till four o'clock in the morning, but brought no agreement.

Having come to no results, man and wife returned to their bedrooms at separate ends of the passage.

At six o'clock screams, moans and calls for help aroused the inhabitants of the hotel. The cries came Moise Asseo's room. Employees found the Skopije millionaire writhing on his bed.

BOY SLEEPS IN PEACE.

When the ambulance came Asseo was able to speak a few words. He said that his son Semtov had come into his room and attacked him with a huge knife. The first knife-thrust hit him on the leg and rendered him helpless. He was unable to defend himself against the boy's attack.

Asseo was taken to a hospital. On examination it was found that several of his wounds were mortal, and he died.

After committing the assault, Semtov went to his room, calmly got into bed and went to sleep.

Detectives had some difficulty in waking him up. He was taken to police headquarters and questioned, but absolutely refused to answer any questions.

But little by little, the motives the murder were revealed. For the past ten years Asseo, whose marriage eighteen years ago had been a love match had become exchange from his wife. He had been keeping woman all this time, and spent enormous sums on them.

But he had never shown himself in public with them. And his wife had no official knowledge of their existence, and no cause to complain of Asseo's lack of generosity or his manners towards her.

Three years ago, however, he had met Lela Salevitch, and fallen head over ears in love with her.

It seems that on returning from the family discussion Mrs. Asseo told Semtov what was proposed.

Now Semtov's trial has just ended. The Jury found him not guilty of killing but of wounding.

He has been sentenced to twenty months' imprisonment.

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WHEN EUROPEANS WENT ABOUT IN EVE'S DRESS

A FEW CENTURIES AGO WHEN EUROPEANS WORE EVE'S DRESS AND CLEANED THEIR BODIES BY RUBBING THEM WITH MUD. INDIANS WERE USING PERFECTLY MADE SOAPS AND WERE WEARING CLOTHES OF SILK AND GOLD.

IMPOSSIBLE
EVEN FOR THE BEST SCIENTISTS OF EUROPE
TO MAKE SOAPS AS GOOD AS GODREJ'S AT GODREJ'S PRICES!!!

High class toilet soaps could be made cheaply only in India not in Europe. Toilet soaps are made either from animal fats or vegetable oils and they are both very dear in Europe. Good animal fats are used in Europe for edible purposes and most of the fats used in soap-making are obtained from the carcasses of dead animals and from slaughter house offal. For making cheap soaps for export fat is recovered even from human excreta.

☞ It was said in the "Times of India" a few months ago that many medical men were of the opinion that cheap imported toilet articles were giving rise to skin diseases.

Many varieties of oils suitable for soap-making are produced largely in India and are very cheap.

GODREJ'S TOILET SOAPS Nos. 1 and 2

are better than all imported soaps and hundreds of doctors recommend them for keeping the skin in health.

GODREJ'S "TURKISH BATH" AND "BABY" SOAPS ARE AS GOOD AS THE BEST EVER MADE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD AND YET THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST EVER MADE EITHER IN INDIA OR ANYWHERE ELSE.

Appreciative testimonials have been received from Dr. Annie Besant, Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Sir Phiroz C. Sethna, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

The well-known French Jeweller Mon. Joseph Van. Pragg doing business in Bombay and Paris, says:

"My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European and American soaps but I find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps and I AM TAKING GODREJ'S SOAPS WITH ME TO PARIS FOR USE WHILE IN EUROPE."

A GERMAN SKIN SPECIALIST WRITES TO SAY: "Soaps made of animal fats retard perspiration by clogging the pores of the skin. I am a constant user of your No. 1 vegetable soap which in my opinion must find universal recognition as a health and beauty soap."

SAYS MAJOR DICKINSON, GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL ANALYSER: "GODREJ'S SOAPS are perfect in all respects."

BEWARE!

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1933

TRANSFER ANDAMANS PRISONERS TO INDIA

Another Calcutta Public Meeting Demands Enquiry Into Hunger-Strike And Deaths

CALCUTTA, June 5.

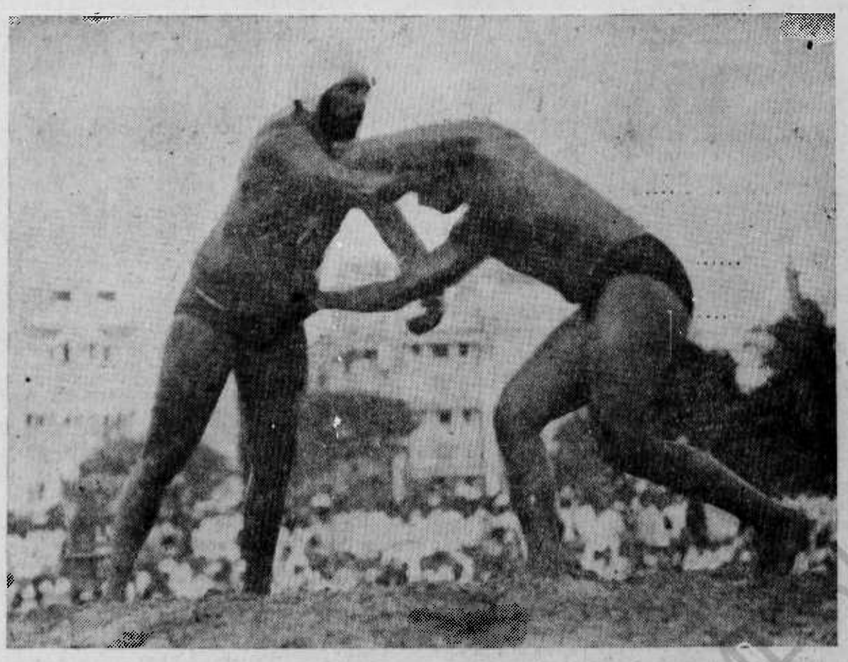
The concern of the public at the death of the Andamans' prisoners was voiced at another public meeting held yesterday at the Howrah Town Hall, Mr. Ramanand Chatterji presiding.

Resolutions were adopted, reiterating the demands for the transference of the prisoners to India, restoration of their legitimate rights and privileges, and for an impartial public enquiry into the hunger-strike and deaths.

The President, in the course of his speech, criticised the Government's slow action in these matters, and said that the Government's own Committee—the Cardew Committee—had declared itself against the continuance of the Andamans as a penal settlement.

He also urged the transference of the prisoners to India, so that they might be kept before the eyes of the public and the Government.—A.P.

SUNDAY'S WRESTLING



Ganda Singh (right) grips Isher Singh by his loin cloth. An incident which resulted in protests from the spectators.

BLOW TO INDIGENOUS BANKING

Mr. Pochkanawalla Warns Delegates To Reserve Bank Conference Against Blackett's Scheme

SIMLA, June 3.

It is not so much the constitution of the Reserve Bank as its relationship with other Banks in India that is of the greatest importance in considering any scheme for a central bank declared Mr. Pochkanwala, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, who is on a short visit to Simla.

He said: "At present we have no scheme to go upon. But if the thread is taken up from where it was left by Sir Basil Blacketet, then it is time that the Indian Delegates to the Reserve Bank Conference are warned of the positive dangers in that scheme.

INTOLERABLE.

That Bill proposed to make the Imperial Bank the agents of the Reserve Bank. If this happens the position of the indigenous banks would become worse than what it is to-day. All the Banks would be required to keep certain deposits with the Reserve Bank, who would in turn allow the Imperial Bank to keep about 3 crores of its money free of interest. Besides the Imperial Bank would no longer have the restrictions that are placed at present in the sphere of competition with commercial banks, and would enjoy not only the prestige attaching to a Government banker but also the benefit of the free money deposited by the Reserve bank which will represent largely the money deposited by the other banks with the Reserve Bank. This position would be intolerable as it would enable the Imperial Bank to compete on most unfair terms.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM.

The solution to my mind is easy. Let the Imperial Bank split into the three Presidency Banks from which it grew, and a part of its capital can be invested by the shareholders in buying shares in the Reserve Bank. This transition can be effected without difficulty and should in fact strengthen the banking position of the country, by promoting healthy competition on a fair basis.

MUST PURSUE NATIONAL POLICY

With the Reserve Bank constituted in its true sense as a Bankers' Bank and currency and credit authority, we should expect the bank to pursue a national policy. Which means that the law should make it possible for the Bank to show some indulgence to indigenous banks. There are two directions in which this can be done. Firstly in regard to the requirement of deposits by Banks in cash. Secondly in the matter of discounting Bills. In the latter case, for instance, it could be emphasised that Bills should be discounted say up to 50 per cent of the paid up capital and reserves of a Bank applying for accommodation.

In a country where the smallest rumour may cause a serious run on a bank sympathetic handling of the situation by the Reserve Bank would be of the greatest importance to the indigenous banks.

COUNCIL OF EXPORTS

As regards management and direction of the Bank it can be left to the Managing Governor and to a Directorate. But a Council of Exports must be associated with the Managing Governor. This Council must consist of experts who would be paid proper salaries. The Directorate will consist of men whose knowledge and other preoccupations would make it difficult for them to interpret events in terms of their intrinsic financial and economic bearing on the larger interests of the country. The Council of Exports would provide this asset.

The Federal Reserve Bank of America is a standing example of how the assistance of such experts has been able to safeguard the Federal resources from being misdirected or misapplied. In fact no Finance Minister or Financial Adviser to the Viceroy or Managing Governor would dare take a step on his own responsibility unless he feels sure that he would carry with him the approval of such a Council of experts. We need British co-operation and help especially in the sphere of our international operations; we need in national interests a Reserve Bank at an early date. Let us then evolve a scheme which will avert the dangers felt genuinely by Indian bankers and financiers. There is limitless capital in India ready to be mobilised but it cannot be attracted into modern banking channels unless confidence is created in the success of indigenous banks.

A WARNING

And this confidence cannot be had until the Reserve Bank is ready to lend its weight and support to all Banks alike which are run on sound principles. But if the Imperial Bank is given the position envisaged by the Blackett scheme then banking development in India would be definitely retarded, and the Delegates who would be a party to such a transaction would be doing an irreparable damage to the cause of India's advancement, politically, financially and industrially.

Mr. Pochkanwala is writing a Memorandum on the position of Indian banks which he will shortly forward to the delegates in London to enable them to have full appreciation of the factors that will determine the success of the Reserve Bank Scheme.—A.P.

MARKET FOR TRAVANCORE PRODUCTS

Trade Depots To Be Opened All Over India

TRIVANDRUM, June 1.

In pursuance of the policy of further strengthening trade relations with other parts India, and developing a market for Travancore products there, it is understood that the opening of sales agencies or sales depots for Travancore products in several centres of India is in contemplation, and the Director of Industries, Travancore, Mr. N K P Pillai, has left on a tour for the purpose. The depots that are opened will not only be stocked with Travancore products, but will also serve as centres of information relating to Travancore industries and trade. In the course of his tour Mr. Pillai also hopes to collect exhibits for an industrial museum in Travancore.

It may be recalled here that the first sales depot under the management of the Industries Department, Travancore, was opened a few months ago by the Dewan of Travancore, Mr. T. Austin, ICS, in Trivandrum. Later a sales depot was also opened in Ootacamund. Both these depots, it is understood, are working very well.

Mr. Pillai is likely to visit amongst other places' Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Hyderabad, Lahore, Karachi, Delhi, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Allahabad and Calcutta, and may take two months on the tour.

Mr. C Kumara Das, Industrial Chemist, takes charge of the Director's duties in his absence. —A. P.

FLOOD HAVOC IN TRIVANDRUM

2,500 Persons Are Homeless

TRIVANDRUM, June 1.

It is now estimated that the number of persons who have been rendered homeless by last week's floods in the Trivandrum Division —in some places the floods are only now subsiding—is over 2,500.

Much progress has been made with the organisation of relief measures. Mrs. Austin, the wife of the Dewan, has thrown herself heart and soul into the work, and has visited, almost every centre in the Municipal area, some of them a number of times over, and made detailed examination of conditions.

Mrs. Austin is organising a band of doctor-volunteers who will visit one or two centres each morning, and attend to the medical needs of the refugees, and send cases requiring more attention to the hospitals.

The Trivandrum Municipal Council, at an emergent meeting this morning, appointed a Committee to issue an appeal to the public for funds for flood relief, and also resolved that a number of prominent ladies and gentlemen be requested to join in the appeal.—A P.

The Excise Police have arrested on the Ahmedabad Railway Station a passenger with about 75 lbs. of alleged contraband silver.

An operative in the Aryodaya Spinning Mill was crushed under a girder as a result of which he died.

DECLINE IN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Failure Of Cotton Crops Responsible

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

A government resolution on the working of the Co-operative Societies in the province for the year ending June 1932 just issued states, that the partial failure of cotton and the unsatisfactory yield of the spring crops, combined with the continuance of low commodity prices, resulted in the further deterioation of the movement. total number of such societies marking a decline from 4108 to 3926.

Although the financial position of the movement as a whole is yet sound enough, it is obvious that co-operation as a benefit agency of agricultural credits, is, except in isolated areas, practically dormant.—A. P.

MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE IN VIENNA

Visit Attracts Much Interest

TRIVANDRUM, June 1.

Information has been received here that the British Ambassador in Vienna was at home to Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Travancore, and the Junior Maharani on 9th May. The Austro-Indian Society also entertained Their Highnesses at tea.

Soon after the arrival of Their Highnesses in Vienna, the President of the Austrian Republic received the Maharaja and the Junior Maharani. The President then returned the courtesy by personally calling on Their Highnesses.

His Highness, the Maharaja and his brother, the eleven years old Elaya Raja, have been presented with appropriate Scout and Cub badges (of the Vienna Scouts) by the Boy Sscout Commissioner of Vienna.

His Highness the Maharaja is the Chief Scout of Travancore, and the Elaya Raja is the Chief Cub of the State.

The Imperial castle of Schonbrunn, the summer palace of the Habsburg emperors with its myriads of decorated rooms; the imperial treasury where the historic crowns of the Habsburgs, including that of Charlemagne, are kept; the Imperial Church with the world-famous marble monument of Canova, and the silver urns preserving the hearts of the Habsburg Emperors, these are some of the many historic scenes of Vienna which their Highnesses have visited.

The personality of Their Highnesses is reported to have attracted much attention in Vienna. The brilliantly coloured Saris of the Junior Maharani, and the Princess, and the "Puggrees" of the Maharaja are the admiration of the Viennese.—A. P.

MILL WORKERS ON STRIKE

1,500 Operatives Resent Cut In Wages

AHMEDABAD, June 5.

A Bhavnagar message states that about 1,500 operatives of the New Jehangir Vakil Mill have gone on strike as a protest against a 20 per cent. cut in wages.—A. P.

PARIS TRAIN DISASTER

Terrible Scenes Of Dead, Dying And Injured

PARIS, June 4.

The Paris-Nantes weekend express carrying holiday makers to the seaside jumped the points travelling 60 miles an hour, seven coaches telescoping behind the engine which was buried under a mountain of earth.

The engine driver and fireman were thrown clear forward. The driver has been arrested as it is stated he overlooked the instructions to limit the speed to 18 miles per hour over bad sections of the line. The doctors and helpers encountered terrible scenes of the dead, dying and injured in each other's arms amid appalling chaos.

One doctor held an injured woman's head on his lap for three hours, while rescuers endeavoured to extricate her from the wreckage. He thus prevented her from seeing the mutilated bodies of her dead mother and sister, for whom she was anxiously enquiring, lying in close proximity.—Reuter.

26 PERSONS INJURED

PARIS, June 4.

The second accident occurred when the Nantes-Lyons Express crashed into a local train at St. Pierre de Corps resulting in injuries to 26 persons.—Reuter.

ATLANTIC FLIER LOST

No News Of American Pilot Who Is Overdue

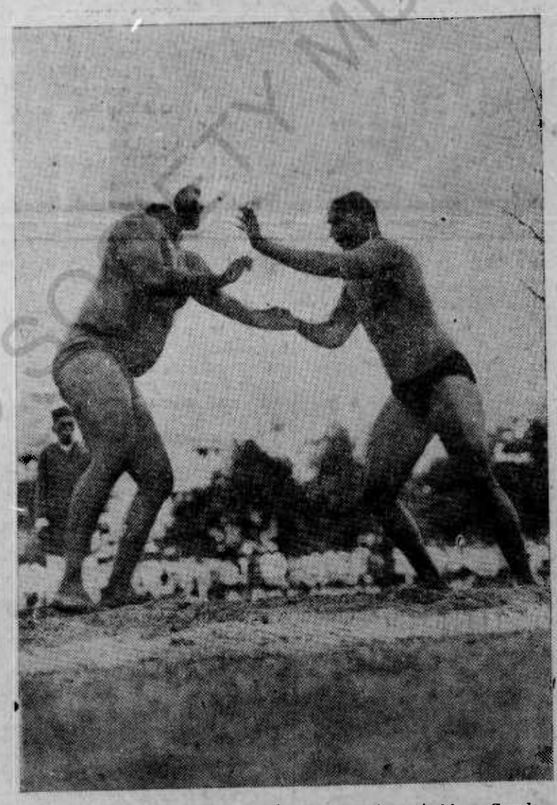
LONDON, June 5.

Alarm is now felt regarding the safety of James Mattern,, the Transatlantic flier who is long overdue. Although various aeroplanes were sighted over Ireland yesterday, and it is rumoured that he landed in Spain, hitherto all reports are unconfirmed.

His petrol supply should have been exhausted at noon yesterday, and a look-out is being kept at all the European aerodromes.—Reuter.

On and after July, all cyclists in France will be obliged to carry a red rear-light on their cycles in place of the reflectors at present required.

"Considering the numerous accidents to cyclists all over England" writes Mr. W R. Cadogan-Rothery, of London W., to "The People," "it seems downright folly that it has been made compulsory for all cyclists here to carry red rear-lights."



Ganda Singh and Isher Singh sparring for a hold on Sunday evening at the Cooperage.

BRITISH AIRMAN HELD UP

Not Allowed To Fly Over Nepal Without Permit

KARACHI, June 4.

The British flier, Wilson, who was to have left Karachi to-day for Allahabad has been held up due to, it is understood, the non-receipt of the Nepal Government's permit to fly over Nepal territory.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Mr. Wilson said, "I have been warned by the Government of India not to leave Karachi, and not to fly over the Nepal territory without the Nepal Premier's permit, and if I defy the warning I will be arrested on my return."

He added that failing the necessary permit he would fly as far as the border of Nepal where he would leave his plane and then would journey on foot.—A. P.

SEVEN BENGALIS INJURED

Sequel To Scuffle With French Indian Sepoys

CHANDERNAGORE, June 5.

Seven Bengalis were injured and removed to Hospital as a result of a scuffle with the French Indian Sepoys on Friday evening.

The trouble started on Thursday night when, it is alleged, the Bengalis jeered and insulted two sepoys. Next day, it is further alleged, the sepoy regiment armed with batons attackel the Bengalis with the result stated above.

The sepoys are confirmed to barracks pending enquiry.—A.P.

The inauguration of the Ugar Village panchayat in the State of Sangli took place at Ugar on Sunday. Some prominent officials, citizens and peasants attended the function. Instructive lectures were delivered on the value of panchayat rights. The Raja Saheb's inspiring message was read by Rao Bahadur Barve, the Dewan.—A. P.

KING THANKS MADRASIS

Loyal Greetings Sent On Birthday

OOTACAMUND, June 5.

In reply to the telegram to the King Emperor from the Governor of Madras conveying loyal greetings from the citizens of the Madras Presidency on the occasion of His Majesty's birth day, His Excellency has received the following message:—

"I have received with much pleasure loyal greetings from the people of Madras on the occasion of my birthday, and shall be glad if you will express to them my cordial thanks."—A. P.

MOONJE'S LIEUTENANT

Mr. Gavai Accepts Offer To Go To London

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

It is reported that Mr. G. A. Gavai, General Secretary of the All-India Depressed Classes Association has accepted Dr. Moonje's proposal to go on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha, to tender evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Mr. Gavai proceeds to London along with Dr. Moonje.—A. P.

FRENCH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Crawford Overwhelms Satoh In Semi-Final

PARIS, June 4.

The semi-finals of the French Championships were fought in intense heat to-day.

Cochet (France) beat Lee (Great Britain), 9|11, 6|3, 6|3, 6|3. Cochet led 5|3 in the first set, Lee pulled up and managed to win the set, but was unable to stay the course

Crawford (Australia) beat Satoh (Japan) 6|0, 6|2, 6|2. Crawford was at his very best and playing like whirlwind completely overwhelmed the Japanese.

In the women's semi-finals, Madame Mathieu (France) beat Miss Jacobs (America), 8|6, 6|3. Miss Jacobs led 5|1 in the first set and had set point when the games were 5|4, she also led 3|2 in the second set.

Madame Mathieu's driving on both hands to all parts of the court was excellent.

Miss Scriven, the unofficial British entry beat Miss Betty Nuthall 6|2, 4|6, 6|3. The match was very poor and was a tragedy of errors. —Reuter.

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